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## Tutu Says Prize Stirs New Hope

### Threat of Bomb Interrupts Oslo Award Ceremony

The Associated Press

OSLO — Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa accepted his Nobel Peace Prize on Monday at a ceremony that was interrupted by a bomb threat.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee awarded the 1984 prize to Bishop Tutu in October, describing him as "a unifying leader" in the fight against South Africa's racial segregation laws.

The black Anglican church leader accepted a gold medal, diploma and \$193,000 stipend in the ceremony held on the 98th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite whose will established and endowed the Nobel awards.

In his remarks, Bishop Tutu described the congratulations he had received from heads of state, church leaders and ordinary people, "notable exceptions being the Soviet and South African governments."

"A new hope has been kindled," he said, "in the breasts of the millions who are voiceless, oppressed, dispossessed, tortured by the powerful tyrants, lacking elementary human rights in Latin America, in Southeast Asia, in the Far East, in many parts of Africa and behind the Iron Curtain, who have their names rubbed in the dust."

Bishop Tutu said: "The prize has given fresh hope to many in a world that has sometimes had a pall of despondency cast over it by the experience of suffering, disease, poverty, famine, hunger, oppression, injustice, evil and war — a pall that has made many wonder whether God cared, whether he was omnipotent, whether he was loving and compassionate."

The bishop said he was proud to follow in the footsteps of the only other South African peace prize winner, Albert J. Lutuli, former head of the African National Congress, who won the prize in 1960.

Because of a bomb threat, the police cleared Oslo University's Aula Festival Hall. They evacuated Bishop Tutu and his family, Norwegian King Olav V and other members of the royal family, and several hundred diplomats and other guests.

The audience was given no explanation when they were asked to leave, but Norwegian television said its live transmission was interrupted "because of a bomb threat." The ceremony was resumed after the police failed to find a bomb inside the hall.

### Czechoslovak Poet on TV

Jaroslav Seifert, the Czechoslovak poet, appeared briefly on national television on the eve of the Stockholm ceremony awarding him the Nobel prize for literature, but local media on Monday made no mention of the honor, United Press (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Egil Aarvik, chairman of the Nobel Committee, asked the audience to leave the hall in Oslo on Monday after a bomb threat. Bishop Desmond Tutu and his wife, Lea, looked on.



Jana Seifertova, the daughter of the Czechoslovak poet, Jaroslav Seifert, receiving the Nobel prize in literature on behalf of her father from King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden.

## Engineer Allowed In Plant

### U.S. Executive Helping Indian Gas-Leak Probe

Reuters

BHOPAL, India — Police allowed an American executive of the Union Carbide Corp. on Monday to enter the pesticides factory here where a gas leak killed an estimated 2,500 people, the Press Trust of India said.

The news agency quoted an unnamed government source as saying that Warren Wooster, a chemical engineer, was allowed to enter the plant to help a team from India's Central Bureau of Investigation, which is investigating the Dec. 3 accident.

Mr. Wooster was refused entry to the factory on Thursday, when he arrived in this central Indian city with four other American officials of Union Carbide to investigate the disaster.

A World Health Organization toxicologist, who arrived over the weekend, said that survivors had no risk of paralysis or kidney or liver disorders. Dr. Claude Jager said at a meeting of medical experts that pregnant women and fetuses would suffer no damage. He said that victims of the accident would suffer mainly eye and respiratory problems.

A six-man team from the Commonwealth Society for the Blind arrived Monday to investigate whether victims suffering from eye irritation would lose their sight.

Bhopal's air and water were declared safe Monday by a team of Indian experts. S. Varadachari, director-general of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said in a statement that tests had shown there was no trace of the gas in air and water samples.

News agency reports said the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, Arjun Singh, arrived in New Delhi on Monday night to hold talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the attorney general of India on compensation claims for victims.

John Coale, a Washington lawyer, said that damages to victims could reach \$1 billion. He said he had agreements to represent 5,000 people, as well as the city's mayor and city council.

Mr. Coale, who arrived in Bhopal over the weekend, was involved in claims on behalf of the U.S. Embassy hostages held in Iran in 1979-80.

[Union Carbide's chairman, Warren M. Anderson, said Monday that the company and its Indian subsidiary were donating \$1.8 million to an emergency relief fund for the victims of the leak. The Associated Press reported from Danbury, Connecticut.

"[The question of compensation and liability is complicated, but we are committed to a comprehensive program] of helping the victims. Mr. Anderson said at a news conference at company headquarters. The emergency funds of \$1 million were in addition to \$840,000 allocated by Union Carbide India Ltd., Mr. Anderson said.]

The official death toll stands at 1,312, but unofficial reports say it has reached at least 2,500. About 125,000 people have been treated. Four more persons died of lung and respiratory disorders Monday, a hospital spokesman said.

The only claim made so far has been a \$15-billion suit filed by two Miami lawyers in association with Melvin Belli, a well-known San Francisco attorney, who arrived in New Delhi on Monday.

[Another of those released, Patrick Lakota of the United Democratic Front, said the move was "designed to steal the limelight" from the reception of the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo by Bishop Desmond M. Tutu on Monday, United Press International reported.]



Charles Kaper, an American on board the hijacked Kuwaiti plane, was examined by an Iranian doctor on Monday.

## Willingness to Use Force Is Defended by Shultz

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has called the readiness of the United States to use military force, even when it had no guarantee of public support for such action, "the burden of statesmanship."

In a speech Sunday at a Yeshiva University convocation, Mr. Shultz continued a public debate with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger over the proper use of U.S. force. The dispute dates from their disagreement over the deployment of marines in Lebanon, with Mr. Weinberger much more hesitant about the use of force than Mr. Shultz.

The comments by Mr. Shultz were in direct contrast to a speech by Mr. Weinberger on Nov. 28 in which he said that before the United States commits combat troops abroad, "there must be some reasonable assurance we will have the support of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress." But Mr. Shultz did not refer to Mr. Weinberger directly.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz also reiterated that he believed the United States should be ready to launch pre-emptive strikes against terrorists and to retaliate even if it meant that innocent civilians might be killed.

Mr. Shultz called the hijacking of a Kuwaiti plane and the slaying of two Americans on the aircraft an "act of terrorism" and "a brutal challenge to the international community as well as to the most elementary standards of justice and humanity."

He declared, "One way or another, the law-abiding nations of the world will put an end to terrorism and to this barbarism that threatens the very foundations of civilized life."

"Until that day comes," he said, "we will all have to wrestle with the dilemmas that confront moral people in an imperfect world."

He said that the United States had to deal with "the moral complexity of how we are to defend ourselves and achieve worthy ends in a world where evil finds safe haven and dangers abound."

Mr. Shultz cited the Talmud, the authoritative body of Jewish law, as supporting the "universal law of self-defense." He quoted a passage that says: "If one comes to kill you, make haste and kill him first."

## Hostages Accuse Jet's Hijackers of Using Torture

United Press International

BEIRUT — Hostages freed by Iranian security men at Tehran's airport after six days on a hijacked Kuwaiti airliner say they were tortured with burning cigarettes and beatings.

"We couldn't tell from one minute to the next what they might do," said an American passenger, Charles Kaper. "They might react to anything you would say. If they got angry, they would beat you."

"Among the places they kicked me was in the throat, which is why my voice is bad," said another American, John Costa, in a television interview.

Two other Americans, both employees of the Agency for International Development, were killed by the hijackers after the plane was seized Dec. 4 on a flight from Dubai to Karachi, Pakistan. One, Charles A. Hegna of Sterling, Virginia, was shot that day. The other, William Stanford, who lived in Karachi, was killed on Thursday.

Two Kuwaitis whom the hijackers had claimed to have killed were found alive.

The hijackers' leader "was absolutely psycho, a crazy man," said Harry Clark, the British pilot of the hijacked Kuwait Airways A-300 Airbus.

"They were all crazy men," he said. "They changed from real animal behavior to suddenly being very kind. It was sheer hell. It was terror for six solid days."

Mr. Clark said that Mr. Costa and Mr. Kaper were tied down in the front section of the aircraft and separated from the rest of the passengers before the raid that saved them Sunday night.

"I think the Iranian authorities played it just right," Mr. Clark said, "in that they did not give way to the demands and they pacified the hijackers."

The British flight engineer, Neil Beeston, said that the passengers thought they were going to die when the hijackers planted explosives on the plane on Sunday.

"It was all wired up ready to blow," he said. "They did tell us they were going to blow the aircraft up and we were the last to be rescued."

"I did not think anybody expected to live — even after the release we were still expecting to be shot coming down the steps," Mr. Beeston said. "I think everybody had resigned themselves to the fact that they were going to die."

"We were just sitting there," he said, "in a tube with bullets flying around, being threatened and nobody was helping us."

Both Mr. Costa, a businessman from New York, and Mr. Kaper, a U.S. government employee whose hometown was not immediately known, said the hijackers tried to get them to say that they worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

"I told them point-blank I was not CIA," Mr. Kaper said. "I work for the Agency for International Development. I am an auditor. And that is my only job. And I kept telling them that. They kept telling me, 'No, you're not, you're this. They kept insisting and they kept hitting me harder and harder. And then I told them point-blank, 'If you don't believe me, shoot me.'"

"They dropped lit cigarettes down my shirt, front and back," said Mr. Kaper, who was unshaven, had a black eye and blood on his shirt. "They changed their behavior constantly. Those of us who were hostages were constantly off balance."

On Sunday, the gunmen beat a Kuwaiti hostage and read what they called a "last will and testament" before threatening to blow up the aircraft with everyone aboard because Kuwait refused to release 17 Moslem extremists imprisoned for bombing the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait in December 1983.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said that when the Iranian security forces "arrived in disguise they grabbed one of the hijackers and pushed him down the stairs" while three other security men outside lobbed smoke bombs and troops fired their guns to distract the air pirates.

"After 20 minutes, the three hijackers inside were disarmed and transferred outside the plane," IRNA said.

It added that they were "said to have been severely beaten up during the raid."

The Iranians, who arrested the four Arabic-speaking hijackers after the raid, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Schroeder Says He's Feeling 'Super,' Calls His Artificial Heart a Success

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — William J. Schroeder, in his first interview, has declared that he felt "super" and called the experiment in which he received an artificial heart a success.

Mr. Schroeder said in the interview Sunday night that being tethered to the machines that keep him alive did not bother him. He appeared alert and eager to talk, and he bared his healing scars and the tubes that carry the air that powers his heart, placed in his chest on Nov. 25 by Dr. William C. DeVries.

"I had only 40 days to live," he said, when he decided he wanted the implant operation. "And with this new heart I feel like I've got 10 years."

Mr. Schroeder also said he hoped his experiment represented only the beginning of a larger, more successful artificial heart program in the years ahead.

In agreeing to be the world's second recipient of a permanent artificial heart, Mr. Schroeder, 52, described himself as "gung ho" and said he had two main goals.

"One was to get myself healthy," the second, he said, was "to be able to help other people."

"If I can succeed in any of those two, I'll feel my mission is accomplished," Mr. Schroeder declined to his

elevated hospital bed and spoke for about half an hour. During that time his artificial heart was powered by an 11-pound (5-kilogram) Heimes portable driver, the smaller of two machines that can be used to keep it pumping. The only tubes were the two that exit from his abdomen to carry the air that powers the Jarvik-7 heart.

The noise from the power unit was barely audible as Mr. Schroeder's wife, Margaret, sat on the bed at the Humana Hospital-Audubon. As Mr. Schroeder greeted each of his two interviewers, he asked them to feel his chest.

The regular heartbeat felt prominent and more vibrant than a normal human heart. It felt even more prominent than do some hearts whose valves have been damaged by scarring.

"I feel real good, really good," the patient said, noting that after a couple of days of being "a little down," he had "come back and picked up eating — doing real good and I feel super."

Mr. Schroeder, who weighs about 215 pounds, appeared relaxed. Tears came to his eyes when he became emotional during the interview, a reaction noted frequently among those who have just had major surgery.

He cried as he explained that he now had "a real new purpose" in life.

## Pretoria Charges 6 With Treason

### Activists Re-Arrested After 14 Released From Detention

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa announced on Monday the withdrawal of detention orders against 14 leading opponents of its racial discrimination policies but immediately charged six of them with treason.

The six, including three men detained without trial after spending several weeks in the sanctuary of the British consulate in Durban, led opposition to a new constitution that maintains the exclusion of the black majority from most political rights.

They appeared in the Durban regional court to be charged with unspecified treason offenses.

Police would not say whether three dissidents still inside the Durban consulate would be arrested and charged if they left the premises.

Republicans in Congress press their drive for tougher U.S. opposition to apartheid, Page 3.

misses. Their detention orders were also rescinded Monday.

Political analysts said Pretoria had shown it was in no mood to compromise with dissidents although it had shown concern about a growing public campaign in the United States seeking a stronger U.S. policy against apartheid.

The analysts said that, by taking Monday's action, Pretoria could claim it was heading calls for an end to detention without trial while still moving severely against dissidents.

The Durban court set another hearing for Dec. 21 to rule on a bail application by the defendants. The court was told the charges related to activities by the six, leaders of anti-apartheid organizations including the United Democratic Front, between 1981 and 1984.

The six are Mewa Ramgobin, George Sengweni and M.J. Naidoo — the three arrested when they left the consulate — and Esop Jase, Curtis Nkomo and Aubrey Mokoena, leaders of the United Democratic Front.

On Friday, police released 11 labor unionists held without trial but charged five others with subversion after a major strike by blacks in the industrial heartland of Transvaal province last month.

Human rights groups say almost 200 people remain in custody without trial in South Africa.

One of those freed Monday,

Pope Molefe of the United Democratic Front, said: "The release is in response to pressure on the government and an attempt to give credibility to the Reagan administration's policies."

He said it did not "mean a change of heart on the part of the apartheid system."

[Another of those released, Patrick Lakota of the United Democratic Front, said the move was "designed to steal the limelight" from the reception of the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo by Bishop Desmond M. Tutu on Monday, United Press International reported.]

The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, ran an editorial on Friday saying that Marx lived long ago and his writings could not be expected to solve today's problems.

Chinese official sources told foreign reporters Monday that the article was flawed because it had not sufficiently stressed the continuing importance of Marxist principles that were still China's guiding ideology.

Their comments followed a rare front-page correction by the People's Daily of a vital sentence in the editorial.

It changed the phrase "One cannot expect Marx and Lenin's works of their time to solve our problems

of today" to read "...to solve all our problems of today."

The sources said the unsigned article, headlined "Theory and Practice," had been based on comments made by Hu Yaobang, the party general secretary, to provincial propaganda officials and jotted down by editors without an official text.

Even in its original form, Western diplomats said, the article was not a new development but only a firmer expression of ideas that China's reforming leadership has voiced repeatedly since 1978.

It said that the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin were written some time ago and it was misguided to cite every sentence of Marxist thinking as a magic remedy when discussing today's problems.

It said propaganda and party ideology specialists who put rigid adherence to Marxist doctrine above the requirements of practical economics should change their attitude during the coming three to five years.

One foreign diplomat interpreted the article as a signal from Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, and Mr. Hu that they would not tolerate criticism by leftist diehards.

China's leadership is waging an indoctrination campaign to ensure that the party's 40 million members understand and accept Mr. Deng's economic reforms, which go against some conventional Marxist-Leninist principles and reverse much Maoist dogma.

"We, the generations which follow Marx, have a responsibility to enrich and develop Marxism in practice," the original article said. Western diplomats commented that the article was consistent in tone with previous policy, if more strongly phrased than usual. "But it did not mean that China was turning its back on Marxism-Leninism," one diplomat said.

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## New Caledonian Militants Dismantle Last Roadblock

United Press International

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Separatist Melanesians lifted their last roadblock on New Caledonia on Monday, ending more than three weeks of violent confrontation with residents loyal to France.

Native separatists agreed to dismantle the last barricades around the eastern town of Thio as a prelude to negotiations with a French government envoy on the political future of the islands.

The police said the Melanesians, or Kanaks, took down several roadblocks around Thio, including one that cut off traffic to the capital city of Noumea. Unarmed separatists retained checkpoints to search cars for weapons, the police said.

Eloi Machoro, who has the title of minister of security in the separatists' self-declared provisional government, said the Kanaks would retain "control" of Thio for at least two months. Kanaks allowed helicopters to evacuate children and deliver food and other supplies during the 23-day blockade.

Mr. Machoro said the Kanaks turned over to the police 300 weapons seized from Thio residents in a house-to-house search. The police denied receiving the weapons.

The Thio roadblocks were among the first erected by the Kanaks, who began building barricades, burning homes and taking hostages to disrupt elections Nov. 18 for a territorial government. The voting was boycotted by separatist groups.

Confrontations between Kanaks and mainly white loyalists increased sharply last Wednesday, when 10 Kanaks were killed in a

loyalist ambush at the nearby town of Hienghene. The police said only minor incidents had been reported since the shoot-out.

On Monday, a French judge ordered a white loyalist resident, one of eight suspects rounded up by the police after the shoot-out, to stand trial. Loyalists told the police that the ambush was carried out in self-defense.

### More Violence Seen

Steve Lohr of The New York Times reported from Hienghene:

At the end of a dirt road, past the French troops guarding the way, funeral rites for the 10 Melanesians killed last week took place Saturday on a palm- and pine-covered burial ground.

Women wailed and men keened. Inside a simple cement building with a corrugated steel roof, the coffins were laid side by side. The clearing in the tropical foliage was filled with a few hundred people, nearly all Melanesians. They were friends, relatives and supporters of the dead men. Before the coffins were lowered into the graves, a few men spoke, saying that the cause of those who perished was righteous and that they did not die in vain.

The unrest on the island, many say, has permanently changed the political climate of this French territory in the South Pacific, making recurrent spasms of violence more likely.

Robert Umako, a young Melanesian and a militant separatist, notes that Paris sent a special envoy to New Caledonia last week to try to stop the violence. Now, Mr. Umako

says, he is certain that independence is around the corner, maybe four or five weeks away.

"If they do not give us independence," he says, "we may kill all the French."

Jacques Houssard is a 31-year-old Frenchman, born in New Caledonia, and the co-owner of a hotel in Noumea.

"I can't see independence with the natives," Mr. Houssard said. "They are terrorists. They have no program, no policy."

There have been occasional periods of anti-colonial protest before in New Caledonia. A series of uprisings took place in the 19th century, not long after the French took possession of the territory in 1853.

But the recent unrest is more lasting and substantive. It began with the boycott of the Nov. 18 elections for a semi-autonomous territorial government. The militants were protesting the French formula for self-determination, which called for a vote on the independence issue in 1989. The separatists wanted a commitment to independence and a government that the natives would control.

The political situation in New Caledonia is extremely unsettled after the murders last week, particularly so because two of the victims were brothers of the separatist leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou.

"The threshold for political violence has been lowered," a Western diplomat said. "The fuse has been shortened and shortened permanently."

Not all Melanesians, whose number 62,000 out of a total population of 145,000, want independence. Many would seem to agree

with Dick Ukeiwe, a member of the recently elected territorial government. Addressing a crowd of 12,000 French loyalists on Friday, Mr. Ukeiwe declared: "We want to remain French and stay in the Republic."

There are clear benefits to remaining a French colony. Paris spends \$2.10 billion a year in New Caledonia, including budget allocations, salaries for civil servants and military spending. The commercial economy is based largely on nickel — the territory has one-third of the world's reserves — and on tourism.

New Caledonia's per capita income of more than \$5,800 a year is one of the highest in the South Pacific, and is about \$100 less than that of Australia, its big neighbor 900 miles (1,456 kilometers) to the west. However, the benefits of the commercial economy are mostly in Noumea and its suburbs, where most of the European population lives. Noumea is a slice of the French Riviera transplanted in the Pacific. The streets are alive with European-made cars. It is a city abundant with Camembert, French wines and, on its picture-postcard beaches, deep tans and bare breasts.

But the well-heeled European style of life is unfamiliar to the vast majority of Melanesians. Most of them are still dependent on a semi-subsistence agricultural and fishing economy.

Asked if he favors immediate independence, Jacques Boenghik replied: "I am Kanak, so yes. Those Kanaks who oppose independence are the ones who have become rich in the French system."

## New Curfew In Sri Lanka; U.S. Envoy Holds Talks

Reuters

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Security forces on Monday imposed a 61-hour curfew on northern Sri Lanka in a continuing effort to end political violence by Tamil rebels.

The curfew order, which follows a 42-hour curfew enforced over the weekend, came as General Vernon A. Walters, a U.S. special envoy, met Sri Lankan leaders in Colombo to discuss the upsurge of attacks by separatist guerrillas. More than 370 people have died in clashes in the last three weeks.

General Walters handed President Junius R. Jayewardene a message from President Ronald Reagan. Officials from both countries declined to comment on the contents of the message. They also refused to comment on a report in a state-run newspaper that the government had presented Washington with a list of requested military supplies.

The U.S. envoy, who arrived Sunday, was briefed by Mr. Jayewardene and senior ministers on the situation in the north, where the rebels want a separate state for the island's minority Tamils. Tamils represent 18 percent of the island's population.

Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, on a visit here two months ago, ruled out the possibility of the United States supplying arms to Sri Lanka. General Walters is scheduled to leave Tuesday.

Jaffna residents, who took advantage of an 11-hour break in the curfew Monday to buy food, described the situation in the north as tense.

Police reported several shootings, including the killing of an organizer for the ruling United National Party by two gunmen on Saturday.

Soldiers and police detained at least 300 suspected rebels in the north over the weekend.

Troops raided three guerrilla hideouts in the north on Saturday and rounded up 200 people. They said they found military uniforms, ammunition, bombs and separatist literature.

Those arrested were taken to Colombo on Sunday under tight security, official sources said.

## Marchers, Police Clash In Manila

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Police used water cannons on more than 5,000 Filipino demonstrators, some carrying anti-American banners, when they tried to march toward a suburban military camp to mark International Human Rights Day on Monday.

The movement was supported by militant lawyers who began a two-day boycott of the courts to protest what they alleged was the judiciary's lack of independence.

An explosive device went off behind police ranks during the confrontation with the demonstrators, but no one was hurt.

Stones and bottles were thrown at policemen who blocked the road 300 yards (274 meters) from the camp, the headquarters of the armed forces, which human rights advocates accuse of killing many Filipinos.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully. The Manila demonstration was one of several staged throughout the Philippines against the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and American support for him.

The boycotting lawyers protested what they called "an institutionalized, systematic and gross violation of human rights."

They named nine lawyers involved in human rights causes who they said had been arrested, tortured or killed.

A statement by the lawyers said that the Task Force Detainees, a church-backed group that monitors the welfare of political detainees, had recorded a total of 1,705 Filipinos who had either been killed or disappeared since 1972, when Mr. Marcos imposed martial law.

Another group of Filipinos placed a half-page newspaper advertisement Monday to demand an end to U.S. support for the Marcos government. "The U.S. government is as much to blame as the Marcos regime for the degradation of our people's fundamental rights to life and decent living," it said.

Continued U.S. support, the ad said, had enabled the regime to continue despite widespread protest.

Thousands of people in troubled insurgency areas also held protest marches. In Bacolod, on Negros Island, more than 50,000 people gathered in the city after a five-day march from various parts of the island.

Other marches were reported in the central Philippines cities of Iloilo, Legaspi and Tacloban and Luzon City, on Luzon Island.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 9 Rights Activists Detained in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — Plainclothes and uniformed police detained at least nine persons Monday at Moscow's Pushkin Square, preventing activists from holding what has become an annual commemoration of International Human Rights Day.

An Associated Press reporter saw three persons being taken away after approaching the popular gathering spot in central Moscow. Another Western reporter said that two other demonstrators were detained on the opposite side of the square, and a Western diplomat said he saw four persons he knew were planning to go to the square being detained in a nearby subway station.

Earlier Monday, seven Soviet Jews marked the anniversary of the 1948 United Nations human rights declaration by presenting a petition to the national parliament asking the authorities to investigate what the group said was illegal treatment of would-be emigrants.

### Gorbachov Heads Kremlin Meeting

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party on Monday convened what was said to be its first nationwide ideology conference and the major report was given by Mikhail S. Gorbachov, indicating that the relatively young Politburo member is the ranking Soviet leader behind President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The convening of the conference, attended by party leaders of the 15 Soviet republics and other top officials, was announced by Tass. In his report, Mr. Gorbachov, 53, stressed the need to restructure management in the centrally planned economy and to make "corrections" in party practices to counter Western criticism.

Kremlin observers have believed that Mr. Gorbachov emerged as the party's second-ranking leader after Mr. Chernenko, 73, became general secretary in February. The post of party ideologist is considered the most important after the general secretary. A spokesman for the Central Committee said the party had never before held an all-Soviet conference on ideology.



Mikhail S. Gorbachov

### Polish Church Backs Cross Protest

WARSAW (UPI) — The Roman Catholic Church vowed Monday to oppose government moves to remove crucifixes from classroom walls and sent two priests to join 400 students staging a sit-in over the issue.

In a strongly worded protest, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski said that students striking at a vocational school in the southern town of Wloszczowa had a right to demand permission to hang crucifixes in the school. Most of the 12,000 residents of Wloszczowa, south of Warsaw, back the students' action, reports said.

### Iraq Says Its Jets Attacked Ship in Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Iraq said Monday that its warplanes raided a "large naval target" in the Gulf waters near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

But marine salvage and shipping offices in Bahrain said they had received no distress signal from any vessel in the Gulf during the day. In Iraqi military parlance, the terminology large naval target means a supertanker.

The Gulf News Agency quoted an Iraqi military spokesman in Baghdad as saying that the raiding planes "scored direct and effective hits" on the target and returned safely to base. The spokesman said the target was raided as part of the blockade on Iran's oil terminal at Kharg Island, at the head of the Gulf, and other Iranian ports.

### Lebanon Holds Firm on Troop Talks

BEIRUT (NYT) — U.S. mediation failed Monday to bring about a change in Lebanon's position with regard to the deadlocked troop withdrawal negotiations with Israel.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said his government was holding to its stand regarding the deployment of United Nations peacekeeping troops in areas to be evacuated by the Israeli Army. He spoke after he and President Amin Gemayel met for more than an hour with Richard W. Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs.

Mr. Karami said the U.S. diplomat conveyed the latest Israeli views about the talks. "Mr. Murphy told us that he wanted our response to certain ideas and proposals," he said, "and we, as a matter of fact, remain committed to the position which we have explained repeatedly."

Lebanese and Israeli officers held Monday their ninth session since Nov. 8 at Naqura, a Lebanese village on the border with Israel which has been serving as headquarters for the 5,000-man UN force.

### For the Record

In Damascus, the central committee of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party of Syria opened meetings Monday to prepare for the convening of the regional party congress later this month. (AP)

### Shultz Defends Use of Force

(Continued from Page 1) Shultz argued that when Syria began backing Lebanese factions in an effort to undercut the U.S.-brokered Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the United States should have stood firm and stepped up its use of force in defense of the Lebanese government. The Pentagon wanted to withdraw the marines from Lebanon in the face of congressional criticism.

In that case, the Pentagon view prevailed because the White House was also concerned that the continuing loss of American lives might hurt President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign. State Department officials said.

In his speech, Mr. Shultz said that the invasion of Grenada was a relatively easy decision, but that often "the moral choices, but that much less clearly defined than they were in Grenada."

"Our morality must give us the strength to act in such difficult situations," he said. "This is the burden of statesmanship."

He cited three instances in which power can be used legitimately:

• "Not when it crushes the human spirit and tramples human freedom, but when it can help liberate a people or support the yearning for freedom."

• "Not when it imposes an alien will on an unwilling people, but when its aim is to bring peace or to support peaceful processes; when it prevents others from abusing their power through aggression or oppression."

• "And not when it is applied unsparsingly, without care or con-

## Bishop Sees Hope in Prize

(Continued from Page 1) International reported from Prague.

"I am being laughed at for being old and still writing love poems, but I shall write them till the end," the news agency CTK quoted Mr. Seifert as saying in the broadcast.

"I am happy about the awarding of the prize," he said, "because it has brought Czechoslovak poetry international recognition."

Mr. Seifert, 83, was in the hospital with diabetes and heart disease when he was informed on Oct. 11 that he had won the prize. He was allowed to leave the hospital at the end of October.

Because of illness he was not able to go to Stockholm to receive the prize, but his daughter and son accepted it there on his behalf.

## Passengers Say Hijackers Used Torture

(Continued from Page 1)

ter storming the plane, said they would put the hijackers on trial.

[President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Monday that the United States expected Iran to release the two Americans on Tuesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[The spokesman, Larry Speakes, also said that Mr. Reagan had sent Kuwait a message praising its "firm stand" in refusing to give in to the hijackers' demands.]

In London, a Danish-born flight attendant aboard the plane described on Monday how she saw Mr. Hegna led to his death by two of the hijackers.

Lisabeth Mathers said that the mood aboard the hijacked plane was very calm when the Airbus landed at Tehran. Then, she said, two of the hijackers moved forward and asked one of the Americans to go forward to the first-class cabin.

"The area was closed off and they were smiling as they took him forward," Mrs. Mathers said in an interview with The Daily Telegraph. "I am sure he thought he was going forward to help them with negotiations or something. Then we heard three shots from the forward cabin and we knew that the American had been shot."

His body was then dumped outside the aircraft.

Mrs. Mathers said that when the hijackers took control, they put all the passengers in the rear section. There was a moment of panic when a woman passenger emerged



John Costa

from the aircraft toilet and surprised the gunmen who fired three shots in the cabin while the plane was in midair.

Mrs. Mathers was one of three flight attendants let off the plane when the first group of hostages was released in Tehran.

[U.S. officials said that they were "very pleased" by the apparent resolution of the crisis. The New York Times reported from Washington.]

[State Department officials said they were receiving diplomatic reports that tended to confirm the Iranian press agency's account, saying that Iranian security men had stormed the hijacked Kuwaiti plane and freed the remaining hostages.]

[They said they did not know, in particular, whether the Iranians had a role in staging the hijacking and the events at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport, or whether the Iranians brought the drama to an end only when they feared the situation might get further out of control.]

Asked in a U.S. television interview if there had been collaboration between Iran and the hijackers, Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Said Rajaie-Khorassani, described such assertions as "rubbish" and added: "Under such very sensitive circumstances, people should not intervene and try to increase any possible tension."

### Finnish Leader in Hungary

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland met with Hungary's prime minister, Gyorgy Lazar, on Monday, the second day of a state visit, the state news agency MTI reported. The topics of the meeting were not disclosed.

## Soviet Seeks Credit for 'New' Talks

### In Shultz-Gromyko Contacts, Moscow Puts Onus on U.S.

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A steady stream of cautious messages has come out of the Kremlin over the past two weeks, as the Russians press their case during the prelude to next month's arms control talks in Geneva.

According to Western diplomats, the Russians appear intent on claiming the "peace initiative" for themselves and building up pressure on Washington to respond with what they call "deeds" and some others would call concessions.

In meetings with a British politician, the chancellor of Austria and Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, and in a message to a group of physicians opposed to nuclear arms, President Konstantin U. Chernenko has set the tone and put into print the new lexicon of phrases to describe the Soviet position.

Each time, he stressed that it was the Russians who proposed the talks, "new" talks on "the entire range of interconnected" nuclear questions: strategic, medium-range and space weaponry.

And, he has said, while the Russians are prepared to consider "radical solutions" in the search for "concrete agreements" or a "mutually acceptable understanding" on arms control, it is up to the Americans to take a "realistic position" to make negotiations succeed.

"They have their propaganda line working full time that this was at their initiative, that it was their idea to talk about all these things together," one diplomat said. "What we can expect now is that they will press the other side for concessions."

The fact that the Russians rejected last summer a U.S. proposal for talks on the full range of nuclear issues — made in response to a Soviet probe for negotiations on space only — is not mentioned in Moscow. Nor have Mr. Chernenko's statements resurrected previ-

ous Soviet conditions for resuming the dialogue on offensive weapons that broke down a year ago.

Those talks collapsed after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to deploy medium-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

range weapons in Western Europe. Until now, Moscow has said the subject was nonnegotiable unless those weapons were withdrawn.

In warning against unrealistic expectations for the January meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, diplomats caution that the true Soviet bargaining stance will not be known until negotiations begin.

They say Moscow is likely to press for declaratory agreements — on a nuclear-weapons freeze, on demilitarizing space and other broad areas — while the United States will press to define the scope of and procedure for future arms control negotiations.

"Except for agreeing to talk, there is no sign yet that the Soviets have changed their position," one diplomat said.

The Kremlin spokesman, Leonid M. Zamyatin, recently scoffed at speculation that Moscow had backed down from its demand for

the removal of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles already deployed in Western Europe. Washington, he said, still bore the "responsibility for the removal of the obstacles they have themselves put up."

The top Soviet priority, however, remains a halt to the spread of nuclear weapons in outer space.

"Militarization of outer space, if not securely blocked, would cancel everything that has so far been achieved in the field of arms limitation, spur the arms race in other areas and dramatically increase the danger of nuclear war," Mr. Chernenko said in a message to the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

Diplomats say that the primary Soviet goal probably will be, as before, to block more sophisticated testing of U.S. anti-satellite systems.

By putting the onus on the United States to produce the "deeds" needed to get serious talks under way, Moscow is distancing itself from any disappointing results.

That theme was heard last week in Eastern Europe, where Bulgaria's head of state, Todor Zhivkov, told a newspaper that success depended on U.S. intentions. "There is hope," he said. "But there is also the danger of disappointment."

As the talks approach, diplomats expect the Russians to take their case to the West Europeans. After the Nov. 22 announcement of the Geneva meeting, Soviet diplomats delivered messages in European capitals stressing that the next step toward improved relations must come from the United States.

Britain appears to be getting particular attention. Two weeks ago Moscow warmly welcomed Neil Kinnock, the opposition Labor Party head. Mr. Chernenko offered to match Britain if a future Labor government goes ahead with its proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons on British soil.

Many diplomats say they believe that the Russians had concluded months ago that their refusal to return to negotiations was a dead-end policy. The timing for a new overture, however, was pegged until after the U.S. elections in November to avoid giving President Ronald Reagan any bonus.

### Heart Patient Lauds Results

(Continued from Page 1)

discomfort he has felt since the implant was "the same as when I had open-heart surgery the first time around" in 1983.

Mr. Schroeder had a coronary bypass operation in early 1983, at the time that Dr. Barney B. Clark was struggling to remain alive as the first human to receive a permanent artificial heart. Dr. Clark, a Seattle dentist, died after 112 days with the mechanical device implanted in him at the University of Utah.

When asked about criticism of the widespread publicity given the operation, Mr. Schroeder said he disagreed. "I don't care if they release every bit of the information they have got on me," he said. He had watched television and read news accounts of his operation, he said, and found them accurate.

Last week two officials of the American Medical Association criticized the setting of the artificial heart experiment at Humana Heart Institute International. It is owned by Humana, a large, for-profit hospital chain.

A senior official said before Mr. Shultz's scheduled departure Monday that he would seek "the views and recommendations of our key allies" ahead of the talks Jan. 7 and 8 in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz will attend the twice-yearly meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Thursday and Friday. He also is to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

### Shultz Will Seek Views of Allies

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will consult the United States' European allies this week about his coming talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, on resuming arms control negotiations.

A senior official said before Mr. Shultz's scheduled departure Monday that he would seek "the views and recommendations of our key allies" ahead of the talks Jan. 7 and 8 in Geneva.

Mr. Shultz will attend the twice-yearly meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Thursday and Friday. He also is to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

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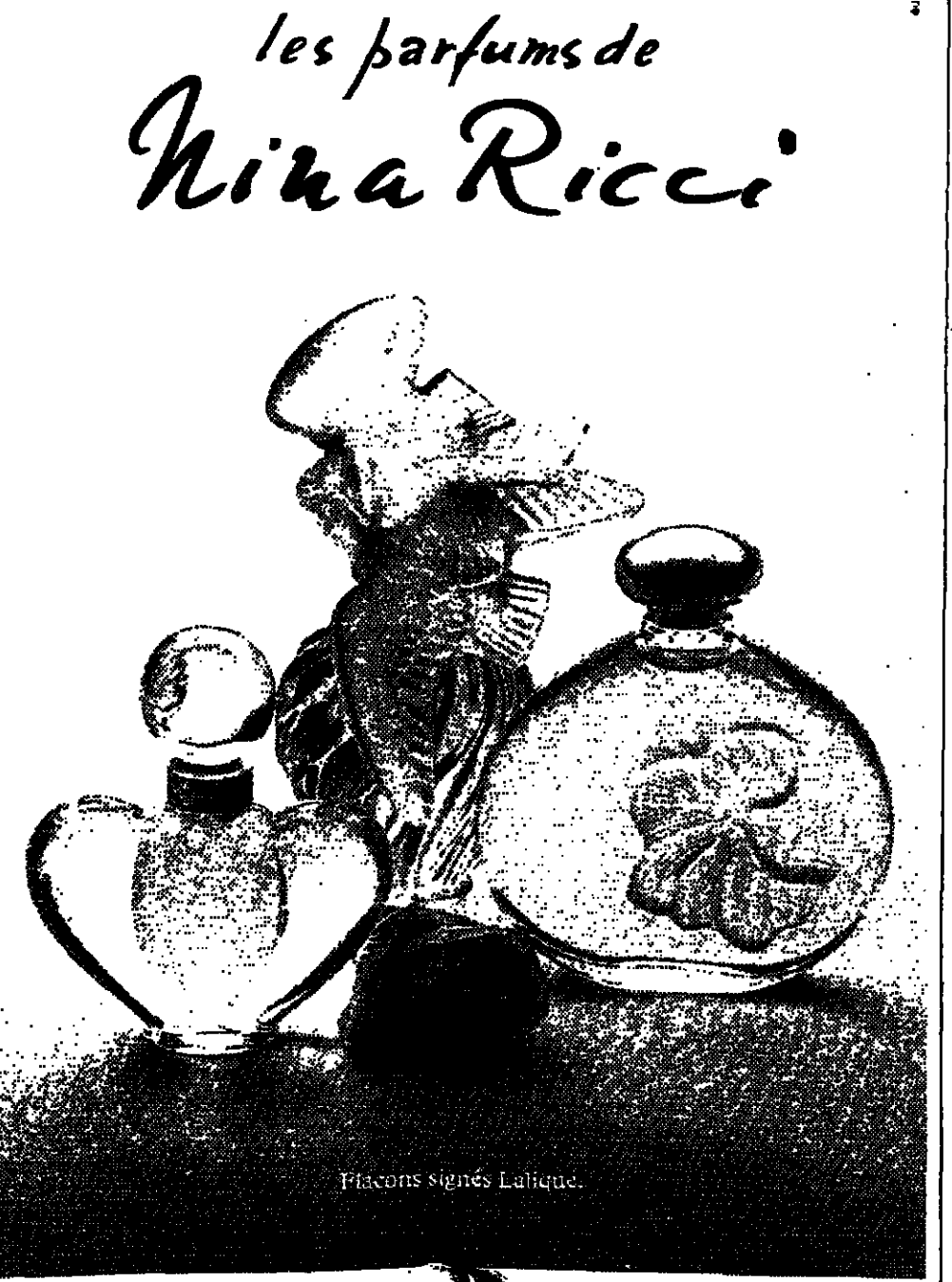
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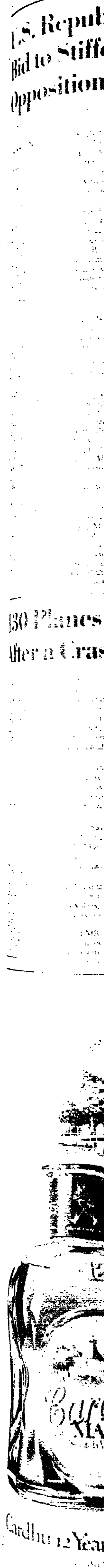
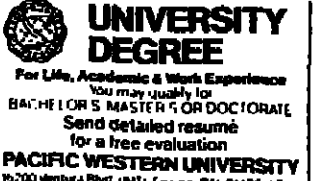
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## U.S. Republicans Press Bid to Stiffen Reagan's Opposition to Apartheid

By Oswald Johnston  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans in the U.S. Congress have stepped up their campaign to persuade the Reagan administration to take a tougher public stance against apartheid, South Africa's official system of institutional racism.

Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said on a television interview program Sunday that President Ronald Reagan should speak out against apartheid "much more sharply and more often so there would be no ambiguity about 'how we feel about that.'"

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia declared on another program that the administration should exact from South Africa a commitment to take steps against apartheid within the next year, in the absence of which public U.S. diplomatic pressure should be brought to bear.

Until a crackdown on anti-government demonstrations in South Africa in late October provoked a swell of protest in the United States, Republicans in both the Senate and the House of Representatives had opposed attempts to block U.S. investment in South Africa and had generally supported the administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria government.

Last week, Mr. Gingrich joined more than two dozen Republican congressmen in a letter urging Mr. Reagan to adopt a tougher public stance against the South African system. In response to these recent pressures, Mr. Reagan met at the White House on Friday with Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the black

Anglican opponent of the Pretoria government who is the winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Lugar, who was asked Sunday to explain Mr. Reagan's practice of speaking out harshly against internal policies of Nicaragua, Cuba or Poland while appearing to ignore South Africa's racial policies, seemed to surprise his questioners by essentially agreeing with them.

"The administration should do that," he said. "The president feels that apartheid is abhorrent. He has said so on several occasions. I suppose my advice would be that he needs to say so much more sharply and more often, so there would be no ambiguity."

"My own judgment, as I have admitted to you," Mr. Lugar said, "is that there is a point at which people feel it has not come through loud and clear, and I think the president understands that."

Mr. Gingrich suggested at one point that a failure by South Africa to move away from apartheid within a year should be met with explicit U.S. diplomatic pressures, such as American support for a condemnation of South Africa by the United Nations Security Council. Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, has consistently abstained from such resolutions.

Mr. Reagan and the administration, Mr. Gingrich said, "have to communicate to the South African government that it has to be explicitly committed to an integrated future."

"At some point in the next year," he added, "the South African government has to take steps which demonstrate a commitment to a very different kind of future, or the United States has a lot of diplomatic



Newt Gingrich

alternatives that significantly increase the pressure."

Democratic congressmen interviewed Sunday were even stronger in their calls for U.S. action.

Representative John Conyers of Michigan urged the United States to cut off investment in South Africa and "reverse this policy of being on the wrong side of the people's movement."

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York said the U.S. government should halt contacts with the South African government. But he said individual Americans should go to South Africa to be in contact with the black majority to let Pretoria know that the United States supports "the decent elements."

### New Protest Target

Leaders of the anti-apartheid movement in the United States decided Sunday to expand their protests to dealers of South Africa's gold Kruggerand, in an effort to stop sales of the coin. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The new demonstrations were backed by the steering committee made up of leaders of a group of organizations that began the protests Nov. 21 at the South African embassy, according to Randall Robinson, co-chairman of the committee and the executive director of TransAfrica, a lobbying group for African and Caribbean affairs.

The Kruggerand sells for about \$350 in the United States. Mr. Robinson said the South African government had earned about \$2 billion from the sale of Kruggerands since 1981 and about half of that total had come from purchases in the United States.

## U.S. Conservatives Increase Aid to Nicaragua Rebels

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A network of conservative activists and former military and intelligence officials, including several members of a Pentagon advisory panel on Central America, has stepped up efforts to funnel private "humanitarian" aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to members of the group.

John K. Singlaub, a retired army general who is president of the World Anti-Communist League, said he and others have raised about \$500,000 a month from wealthy U.S. citizens and groups since Congress cut off funds for the CIA-backed contras fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

General Singlaub said he and others have sent millions of dollars in uniforms, food, medicine and other aid to contras or their families, and to refugees in Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

He said the Pentagon has helped coordinate the private aid, but an official said the military still is gearing up to help and has done little in the past few months.

[The Justice Department said Monday that efforts by U.S. citizens to raise humanitarian aid for the rebels does not violate the law. United Press International reported.]

A spokesman, John Russell, said money can be sent so long as there is no violation of banking or currency laws, adding, "It's very easy to buy Israeli bonds in the United States and send money to Israel."

General Singlaub, who was recalled from his command in South Korea and then allowed to resign from active duty after he criticized

President Jimmy Carter, also said that he and others have formed a private institute to train Salvadoran police forces and possibly contra soldiers if the U.S. government will not.

He said the Institute for Regional and International Studies in Boulder, Colorado, has not performed any training, although it has sent survey teams to the region.

Alexander M.S. McColl, military affairs editor of Soldier of Fortune Magazine and director of the institute, was in El Salvador last week-end to meet with officials to discuss possible assistance programs.

General Singlaub headed a panel that met at the Defense Department late last May to study the wars in Central America and offer advice on U.S. military policy.

The panel, first reported by Peter H. Stone in The Nation magazine, met at the request of Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy.

Besides General Singlaub, it included veterans of guerrilla warfare in the Philippines, Korea and South Vietnam, including retired Generals Edward G. Lansdale and H.C. Aderholt.

The panel issued a classified report urging the United States to move away from conventional warfare in El Salvador and apply the lessons of counterinsurgency learned in Asia, including emphasis on psychological warfare, civic action and small-unit operations.

"We were trying to get them to work with the people, to be the brothers and protectors of the people, instead of just going in shooting the people," General Lansdale said.

A senior defense official said that about half of the panel's recommendations have been adopted, including an emphasis on light weapons instead of 105mm howitzers and a move toward AC-47 gunships with rapid-firing guns instead of A-37 Dragonfly planes that drop 500-pound (about 225-kilogram) bombs.

General Aderholt said the Defense Department had not helped

much because of congressional opposition. He said his Air Commando Association has distributed \$4.5 million in food and medicine in El Salvador provided by the Christian Broadcasting Network and World Medical Relief and is preparing shipments for Guatemala.

Rebels Seen More Effective  
Earlier, Robert J. McCartney of The Washington Post reported from Managua, Nicaragua:

Anti-government rebels fighting in northern Nicaragua have in some ways fought even more effectively in the six months since the U.S. Congress cut off their CIA funding, according to Nicaraguan officials, diplomats and other military observers.

Thousands of guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force have maintained a steady presence in sparsely populated mountains near Honduras and at some points as much as 60 miles (96 kilometers) inside Nicaragua, and they recently have stepped up cross-border infiltration in preparation for their third offensive since the funding cutoff, Nicaraguan Army and security officials said.

Although the force, known by its Spanish initials, FDN, has obtained funds from private sources, diplomats here cautioned that it might begin to have serious supply and morale problems if, as generally expected, the Reagan administration

Nevertheless, the guerrillas still lack the strength necessary to gain the upper hand in the war, the military observers said.

Moreover, they risk alienating the peasant population with their strategy of sabotaging the economy and with such persistently reported practices as robbing farmers and killing wounded combatants.

The army has reinforced its troops in the north with draftees, increased its use of artillery and employed elite Interior Ministry combat units against the guerrillas, senior army officers said, adding that new Soviet-made Mi-24 Hind helicopter gunships are to be used next year.

## Society of Jesus Expels Priest Serving in Nicaraguan Cabinet

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — A priest serving as education minister in Nicaragua's Marxist Sandinist government in defiance of Pope John Paul II has been expelled from the Society of Jesus, a spokesman announced Monday.

The spokesman said the Jesuit provincial superior in Central America has given the Reverend Fernando Cardenal "a document dismissing him from the Society of Jesus."

Under the pope's instructions, the Vatican has been seeking the resignation from Nicaraguan government posts of four priests.

The others are Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann; Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal, who is Fernando Cardenal's brother; and Edgar Parrales, Nicaragua's ambassador to the Organization of American States.



Fernando Cardenal

Cardenal's ambassador to the Organization of American States, Father d'Escoto is a Maryknoll. Father Ernesto Cardenal is a Trappist, and Father Parrales is a diocesan priest.

## 130 Planes Grounded After a Crash in U.S.

By Douglas B. Feaver  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered U.S. airlines flying Brazilian-made Bandeirante planes to temporarily remove their fleets from service for a thorough inspection of possible flaws in the tail area.

One of the planes crashed in Jacksonville, Florida, on Thursday. The FAA's action late Sunday will affect about 130 planes operated by more than 20 U.S. commuter airlines.

"Every part of the country has some essential service with the Bandeirante," said Patrick V. Murphy, associate director of the bureau of domestic aviation at the Civil Aeronautics Board.

About 300 other Bandeirante planes are operated by carriers outside the United States. FAA directives have been widely adopted by foreign officials in the past.

The plane involved is an EMB-110, known as the Bandeirante or Bandit. It is manufactured by Em-

pressa Brasileira de Aeronautica, whose officials were not available for comment.

A Provincetown-Boston Airlines Bandeirante crashed shortly after takeoff from Jacksonville International Airport on Thursday, killing all 13 on board.

The Bandeirante is a twin-engine turboprop. It can have up to 19 seats and is used to connect small communities with major airports. It has been popular with the rapidly expanding commuter airline industry because of its reliability and relatively low purchase price.

Donald D. Engen, the FAA administrator, said Sunday that all Bandeirantes will have to be inspected within 10 flight hours.

"The reason for that is to let them get to a principal inspection place, where they can work indoors and do a good job," he said.

Investigators have found that in the Florida crash many parts of the tail section fell off almost immediately after takeoff, although they still do not know the precipitating event.

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## Parliaments Offer Haven To Elected Fugitives

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sanctuary from prosecution, historically sought by fugitives in temples and cathedrals, exists nowadays in a quintessentially modern institution — democratically elected parliaments, including the European Parliament.

But in an unusual move, that body acted Monday to permit Italian criminal proceedings against one of its members, Enzo Tortora, when it voted unanimously to lift the immunity which European parliamentarians enjoy from prosecution or arrest during their five-year terms.

Since the Parliament first was elected in 1979, members have been named in nearly a dozen cases involving offenses ranging from terrorism and drug dealing to libel.

Mr. Tortora, a television star, was in effect elected from jail. Under house arrest, where he had been transferred for health reasons while awaiting trial on Mafia-related charges, he campaigned from home, mainly on television.

His name was put near the top of the electoral list of the Radicals, a publicity-minded party that has sponsored many reforms in Italy and campaigns against preventive detention. Elected last June, he was immediately released.

Mr. Tortora, 56, has repeatedly offered to waive his parliamentary immunity and return to Naples where he is scheduled to stand trial in January with 639 defendants accused of working with the Camorra crime group.

By standing for election, he said that he hoped to focus attention on abuses of Italy's controversial preventive detention system. To combat terrorism and organized crime, defendants can be held up to six years without trial.

Parliamentary immunity is not a universal concept. Britain's House of Commons lets members be treated as ordinary citizens by the courts.

In the United States, congressmen enjoy immunity from arrest only while in Congress or on their way there. Parliaments in many European countries, including France, Italy and West Germany, provide protection for their members, essentially to prevent governments from politically motivated harassment of opposition parliamentarians.

The European Parliament is the most secure haven of all. For peo-



Enzo Tortora with his daughter Silvia earlier this year.

ple who belong to it and a national parliament, the European Parliament will not consider lifting a member's immunity until the national parliament has done so.

Because of the 434-member parliament's proportional electoral system, candidates' chances of election are heavily influenced by their position on their parties' voting lists, not by their performance in individual duels in each constituency, and this approach can help candidates who would not win seats in national parliaments.

When the French press magnate, Robert Hersant, seemed liable to face charges last year under new legislation against press monopolies, he ran for the European Parliament, managing to secure a high enough slot on the conservative list to be assured of a seat. In the event, he was not prosecuted, but it was solid insurance.

The European Parliament has maintained the immunity of parliamentarians representing a broad political spectrum.

Anselmo Gouthier, an Italian Communist, was charged with leading a banned demonstration in Trieste. A West German socialist, Louise Harlotz, was accused of financial fraud. A West German Christian Democrat, Erik Blumenfeld, was wanted for allegedly making illegal contributions to political parties. Marco Pannella, leader of the Italian Radical Party, has been sought on four occasions for libel and incitement to civil disobedience.

## Selling of Nazi-Held Art Raises Ethical Problems

By Douglas C. McGill  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Austrian government announced last week that it would auction off 3,900 works of art that had been confiscated by the Nazis in World War II, the spokesman was asked why it had taken 30 years to decide what to do with the works.

Saying it was a "very good question," he replied that the delay was caused by red tape in sorting out the claims to the art and in reaching a consensus on what to do with unclaimed works.

"Our bureaucratic system may not have been dealing in a very fair and equitable way," said Bruno Aigner, a spokesman for the minister of science and research, who has jurisdiction over state museums. "I have a feeling that some things were going wrong in returning the art."

Mr. Aigner's candid comments on Thursday came a few days after the publication of an article in the American magazine *Artnews* that said Austria had been holding the works as state property since 1955 and was under pressure to find the rightful heirs for the works or to auction them off and distribute the proceeds to a Jewish charity.

The authors interviewed people who said they were treated unfairly by the government while trying to reclaim paintings they believed were taken from their families during the war.

Some people with long experience in the restitution of Jewish property contend that a common thread runs through this case and several others, including the current trial involving a Sotheby's auction last June of Hebrew books smuggled from Nazi Germany.

Art works that have been stored in attics, basements and monasteries for the past two generations, they say, may finally be surfacing because people believe that the passage of time has resolved difficult questions of ownership.

"I suspect it's happening because of the statute of limitations," said Benjamin Ferencz, a former Nuremberg prosecutor who was the director of the Jewish Restitution Successor Organization, which redistributed Jewish property recovered after the war. "People who were inclined to conceal the possessions were under the impression that if they held them long enough, they would get a clear title of ownership."

Mr. Ferencz said he believed the Austrian government had been

wrong to keep the art works, most of which had been stored in a monastery near Vienna.

"They are asserting the right of the Austrian government to be the lawful successor to the Jewish property," he said. "In my opinion, that is neither legal nor ethical."

Simon Wiesenthal, the pursuer of Nazi war criminals who has been pressing the Austrian government since the 1960s to find an equitable way to distribute the art works, said he believed that Austria had procrastinated for similar reasons.

"Some officials were waiting for the time when the last survivor was dead," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "Because later, nobody would claim the property, and it would become property of the state."

For its part, the present Austrian government asks that it not be blamed for any faults of its predecessors. "The Austrian government does not want to get rich from these objects," Mr. Aigner said. He said the proceeds would go to Jewish-Austrian groups or to a charity, such as Amnesty International.

In the Sotheby's case, the man who said that he owned and therefore had the right to sell 59 rare Hebrew books and manuscripts contended that the chairman of a Berlin rabbinical seminary gave the books for him to own, if he could smuggle them from Germany. The seminary was closed by the Nazis in 1942.

The man who smuggled the books, Alexander Guttman, an 82-year-old retired professor from Cincinnati, Ohio, said that he kept the books in his library for 40 years before offering them to Sotheby's. He said he never questioned his ownership of the books.

The New York state attorney general, Robert Abrams, has argued that the books were not Mr. Guttman's to sell. The state has taken him and Sotheby's to court, charging Sotheby's with "persistent fraud and illegality" for the auction, which brought \$1.45 million.

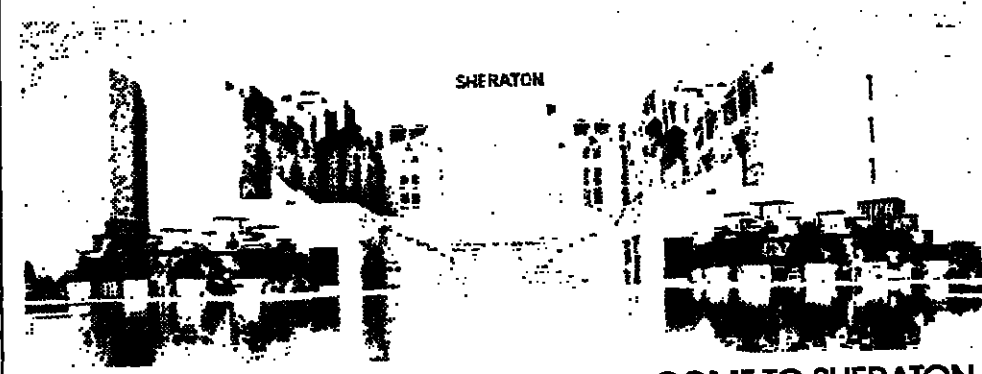
### Argentina Buys Fighter Jets

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Argentine Navy has bought 16 U.S.-built Skyhawk fighter-bombers from Israel in spite of a government freeze on arms purchases, the Sunday Times reported. The report said the planes were ordered shortly after the Falklands war in 1982 while the country still had a military president.



Generals Eisenhower and Bradley, left, in 1945, inspecting art in a German salt mine.



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## Gibraltarians Grateful for Pact

Reopening of Border Seen as Victory for Human Concerns

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

**LA LINEA DE LA CONCEPCION, Spain** — Here in the lee of the Rock, on the Spanish side of the border beneath the powerfully upward thrusting mountain that is the British territory of Gibraltar, human concerns won over nationalism.

Residents reacted gratefully to an agreement between Spain and Britain last month to reopen the border by Feb. 15 to reunite families and revive a ravaged economy.

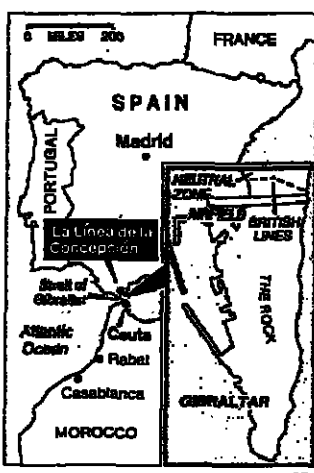
Franco closed the border in 1969 in an attempt to starve the British off what is known to both sides as the Rock, which sits on a tiny peninsula that Spain has long claimed. But it is this Spanish border town that appears to have suffered the most.

The population has shrunk from 100,000 people to 60,000, an estimated one-third of the work force is unemployed and drug smuggling is booming, with La Linea said to have become a conduit for heroin and hashish coming from the Middle East and Africa.

The economy once relied on servicing Gibraltar and many families straddle both sides of the border, but the only contact has been the limited pedestrian traffic permitted for the last two years.

"In the fight to vindicate the state, people were forgotten," the town's Socialist mayor, Antonio Diaz Lara, said.

"We were abandoned," he said, "the only town in Spain to feel the



consequences. If the border closing had been necessary, it would have been all right, but the agreement is proof that the closure did not accomplish anything."

The agreement, signed in Brussels, is designed to end 15 years of bickering Spanish-British relations and win Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's approval of Spain's application to join the European Community.

For the first time Britain also agreed to begin talks over the sovereignty of Gibraltar, a move that Spain's prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, has seized on as a diplomatic victory of his own. Britain has occupied Gibraltar since 1704, when a British and Dutch fleet seized it during the War of the Spanish Succession.

The Rock towers strategically over the western entrance to the narrow Strait of Gibraltar, which connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean and separates Europe from Africa. Across the sights of its guns passes a stream of ships of all sorts and flags. A British submarine base is tunneled under the Rock. A pastime in La Linea is counting the snorkels going by.

But while the Spanish king, Juan Carlos I, rejected an invitation to attend the British wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in 1981 because they planned a call at Gibraltar on their honeymoon, residents here are not pleased by the daily screech of British combat jets and the regular visits of its warships.

Geographic proximity to the British also has lessened the Spanish historical resentment. "Now," drawled a young, off-duty soldier from La Linea as he shrugged off a question whether even his comrades in uniform felt hostility toward the British. "The British are people just like us," he said.

He was glad the border was reopening, he said, because what he really wanted was access to the cheaper blue jeans and other American-style clothes available in Gibraltar's shops.

Roughly 25,000 people live on Gibraltar and the nexus between them and La Linea is several hundred yards of asphalt that passes through a series of gates and opposing customs houses. Only Spaniards and residents of Gibraltar are allowed to go through, and then just on foot and just once each day. The Gibraltarians can bring back only limited amounts of gro-



Pedestrians cross the border from Spain into the British colony of Gibraltar.

ceries and the Spaniards can return with nothing. Spanish customs has been known to force Spanish youths to remove the Gibraltar-bought jeans they wear in an attempt to sneak them by.

Bill Smith, a blacksmith, was one of the many Gibraltarians returning recently with a plastic shopping bag sprouting fresh vegetables and fruits. The agreement had yet to be announced, but its terms had already been well publicized.

"People inside want the border to be opened all the way, but it hasn't been too bad the way it is," he said, reflecting what he and others said was a resolve among the Gibraltarians, an ethnic hodgepodge, to stay British whether the border reopens or not.

La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

visitor was invited by a parking lot attendant to a house on a back street to buy British military infrared binoculars. The binoculars turned out to be ordinary Japanese ones, but the front rooms of the house were filled with contraband Japanese radios and Kenyan elephant tusks, among other items said to come from passing ships.

But the smuggling has now turned more to drugs, particularly heroin. Crime, too, has grown. A visitor had her purse snatched at a café just steps from the border.

On Saturday night, at the police station to report the robbery, she found dragged youths and a bar brawl there. A ragged drunkard pleaded to a policeman, "Go ahead and shoot me through the heart, right here, and get it over with."

Many residents hope the reopening will mean a return to jobs in the ship repair yard in Gibraltar and other businesses there, but Gibraltar's economy is itself suffering.

The mayor said the larger benefit for La Linea would be in providing services, including those for the tourists expected to return.

La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

not lessen the resolve of crossing Spaniards to someday regain Gibraltar.

"It's my land," Maria Pino Peral, a widow, said of her determination to stay on the Spanish side despite her happiness at having easier access to two daughters in Gibraltar, to whom she was carrying a cake.

Many residents hope the reopening will mean a return to jobs in the ship repair yard in Gibraltar and other businesses there, but Gibraltar's economy is itself suffering.

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La Linea has always had the rough edge of a border town. A

## New Swiss Road Tax May Bring Reprisals

Plan for Levies on Foreign Vehicles Infuriates Switzerland's Neighbors

United Press International

**GENEVA** — A new Swiss road tax threatens to bring reprisals from Switzerland's European neighbors and reduce revenues it was designed to increase.

At issue is the introduction of a new tax on foreign as well as domestic vehicles. It is due to come into effect on Jan. 1.

It means a tax of 30 Swiss francs (\$11.71) on any tourist driving a car on major Swiss highways, with other charges for buses and trucks.

But the Swiss now face retaliation from their infuriated European neighbors.

The scheme also has deepened an increasingly worrying split between the majority German-speakers of eastern Switzerland and the minority French-speakers in the west. The French-speaking cantons opposed the scheme but were outvoted in a referendum.

The original idea presented to Parliament was for an annual automobile toll for use of the four-lane highways and a tax on heavy vehicles on all roads.

The conservative majority argued that foreigners would pay the most, given Switzerland's geographical position at the crossroads of Europe. The annual highway toll for cars, 30 Swiss francs, will bring in around 300 million francs, with foreign tourists accounting for 230 million francs, the argument went.

Based on kilometers traveled, the separate tax on trucks and tour buses will raise 150 million francs, with 60 million francs paid by foreign vehicles, supporters of the measure estimated.

The government was opposed, as were road users' associations. But the people, the supreme authority under the Swiss system of direct democracy, narrowly supported the scheme in a referendum.

First to react was West Germany, which lodged a formal protest on the ground that the tolls violate a 1928 treaty on freedom of traffic. Italy followed, then France and the Benelux countries — Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Finland, which has a large trade with Libya and whose trucks drive there and back via Switzerland, voiced anger.

But the complaints may go beyond official protests.

Other European nations have warned that they will impose a retaliatory road tax on Swiss vehicles.

The Swiss move about 20 million tons of truck freight a year abroad against just 400,000 tons coming into or through Switzerland.

Foreign truckers' unions threaten to disrupt frontier traffic with Switzerland.

Switzerland's tourism industry also fears repercussions. It particularly expects West Germans to stay away or use only country roads.

"This will really hurt the people in rural areas who voted for the tax because of their obsessive hatred of cars," the Swiss Automobile Club said.

Government officials concede there is a problem.

"But there is nothing at all we can do about it until the people change their minds in another referendum," said a Finance Ministry spokesman.

Various Swiss committees already have begun collecting signatures for another plebiscite. But it could take three or more years to arrange.

## British Officials Deny Attempt to Coerce UNESCO

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Britain's decision to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of 1985 unless there are further changes in the agency's operations is not an effort to blackmail the organization, British diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources also said the move did not represent an attempt by any country or groups of countries to establish or restore a dominant role in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Yuri Khilkevsky, the Soviet representative to UNESCO, said Thursday that the United States and Britain, in announcing they planned to leave, were trying to blackmail the organization and deadlock its activities.

The British sources briefed reporters on condition they not be further identified. They said that British ambassador to UNESCO, John Gordon, presented the organization's director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, a four-page letter on Friday from the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, outlining the reasons for the British decision.

The sources said that Mr. Mbow made no comment on the letter, copies of which were distributed at the briefing in a UNESCO meeting hall. They said they expected him to reply at a later date.

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## Hong Kong Smugglers Step Up Trade in Children

Reuters

**HONG KONG** — Smugglers are running children from China into Hong Kong in high-powered speedboats, drugging them for easier handling and sometimes tossing them overboard to evade capture, police say.

The smugglers, who are known as "snakeheads," have stepped up their lucrative trade to reunite couples in Hong Kong with the offspring they left behind in China. Some of the children are only four years old.

Police and government officials say the smugglers are spreading rumors that an amnesty will be granted to illegal immigrants before the Chinese-British agreement handing the colony back to China in 1997 is signed on Dec. 19.

The Hong Kong government, which has repeatedly denied the

rumors, sends all illegal immigrants who are caught back to China.

The racketeers charge up to \$2,000 a head and with an average load of 25 children crammed into a speedboat, the rewards match the risk, police say.

In the first 11 months of this year, security forces picked up more than 8,700 illegal immigrants on land and at sea, 120 of them children, according to government figures.

They caught more than 100 illegal immigrants, 79 of them children aged from 4 to 14, in the first four days of December.

In one incident, two girls drowned when a speedboat carrying 24 children collided with a patrol boat about one mile (1.6 kilometers) off the Chinese coast.

The smugglers operate out of villages along the Hong Kong coast.

They bring the speedboats in on trucks just before a run, according to Wally Murison, a police inspector who patrols the coast.

They can cover the mile across the bay in about 10 minutes.

John Turner, another police inspector, said the smugglers will throw a child into the sea to force the police to abandon the chase and pick him up.

Mr. Murison said that in one case last month, the smugglers jumped overboard to avoid arrest and the police had to bring a careering boat packed with children under control.

The smugglers "have radios that can tune into police wavelengths," Mr. Murison said. "They even have fishermen sitting on the pier counting the police boats out."

Police think that two gangs, each

linked to Chinese crime syndicates, control child smuggling to Hong Kong.

Regina Ip, principal assistant secretary for security, said the child smuggling stemmed from a policy, dropped in 1980, under which Chinese who sneaked across the border and managed to reach an urban area of Hong Kong were allowed to stay.

Parents who had made the run were now contacting the smugglers to get their children out of China, she said.

Parents of the children picked up in the past week petitioned the government to let them stay. But the government has already started sending them back.

"It's a distasteful and horrible job breaking up families," Mr. Murison said.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Michael Kamen and 'Classical' Pop

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the '60s some Juilliard students who had been playing in various organizations with "ensemble" in the name decided to form the New York Rock and Roll Ensemble. They played oboes instead of saxophones, gave rock rhythm a baroque feel and wore tails on stage. It was meant as a joke. But people said, "How interesting!" Producer Jerry Weider told them, "You guys play all the right notes on the wrong instruments."

In the '70s, David Bowie hired the brilliant jazz saxophonist David Sanborn. The Pink Floyd made "The Wall" and "The Final Cut" in the '80s, intellectual albums with social and political commentary and symphonic orchestration.

There is one common thread woven through all of this "smart rock" — Michael Kamen.

Now 36, Kamen came to London "for two weeks" two years ago and is still there. "One thing just seemed to lead to another," he

made it a point always to avoid the "right" instruments. "It's just a matter of getting the desired effect. When I play the oboe I fill my head like a saxophone. I still hire myself out on oboe from time to time."

He has just completed writing and recording the score, including himself on oboe, for "Brazil," Monte Python animator Terry Gilliam's soon-to-be-released \$15-million feature film. He is negotiating with a major director for another film, lives in a luxurious townhouse in Holland Park and the word "hot" could be used to describe his career.

While attending New York's Music and Art high school, Kamen played folk guitar in Washington Square, then got hooked on rhythm and blues through Junior Walker and Sam and Dave. After Juilliard, he went out on the road for eight years as keyboardist with the New York Rock Ensemble (he simplified the name: "I could have easily wound up being buried as an oboist in a woodland quiet, but here I was participating in a vibrant bit of the culture. I was out on the road touring the country with a rock band in the '60s, right at the time when you were supposed to be out on the road touring the country with a rock band."

Although he liked the pop star ego trip, he also had the idea that he was making music that was connected somehow to the great masters: "It was no different for me to be playing a rock tune from a Bach invention. It was inventive. It was the new order of music. Broadway show tunes were just verboten, out of the question. I considered them sleazy and cheesy junk. All of them sounded the same to me, like the ending of a Beethoven symphony. Come off it, Ludwig, stop already. Contemporary 'serious' music I never took seriously. You know, they'd draw a line on a piece of paper and you'd ask how long

should I hold it and they'd say, 'about an inch.' The real serious music for me was rock."

In the early '70s, the New York Rock Ensemble, with Sanborn on saxophone, made a record which was "less than earth-shaking," and so when Kamen was offered a ballet score to write for the Harkness company, he thought: "Why not? Rock had become too easy. I decided my time with rock was over. I'll become a composer. I'll write music that reflects what people respond to, only I'll write it for symphony orchestras."

But David Bowie attended the opening of the ballet, met Kamen afterwards and Kamen became his musical director. He brought Sanborn on board. After that Kamen wrote film scores, produced and arranged records and was called in to arrange when the Pink Floyd wanted some symphony orchestra textures for "The Wall." He produced the music for the film of the record, then produced "The Final Cut," which he calls "a more relevant version of 'The Wall.'"

Maggie Thatcher had invaded the Falklands and there were all sorts of crazy things going on. Roger [Waters, of Pink Floyd] and I would discuss it in the mornings. "Did you see what they did today? Why did we fight World War II? Whatever happened to the postwar dream? A lot of that found its way onto 'The Final Cut.'"

"But rock has turned into entertainment again. I can no longer say for sure that rock is the wave of the future. It's still alive but it's the same energy as 10 years ago. I remember Bowie talking about pop culture being disposable and that rock records would eventually be released on newspaper, the record of the day. It's practically there."

He's worked with some of the best musicians alive — from classical violinist and fellow Juilliard student Pinchas Zukerman to David Sanborn, but a tour last summer with Waters, and Eric Clapton on guitar, was "chilling. Eric is a breed apart. Supporting him, you feel like leaning on every note he plays. It just drips out of him. Playing piano on stage with Eric Clapton was one of the high points of my musical career."

He describes Gilliam's film, for which he has written more than two



Michael Kamen

hours of music, as "a sort of '1984' as if the book had never been written. It's a comedy about this low-level schmuck who works in this shabby ministry in a city that looks like Brasilia. The song 'Brazil' represents the last beautiful thing in the world to him. He has dreams — he can fly, he's got hair, he wears armor. His fantasy girl wears flowing white gowns, has long blonde hair and calls out to him in the clouds. In real life his dream girl turns out to be a butch guerrilla truck driver. Then his plumbing breaks down, and a renegade heating engineer played by Robert De Niro comes on the scene and starts gumming up the works."

A cleaning woman gets shot in the eyeglasses like that famous shot in Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin." Gilliam's film is full of quotes. Kamen's music also quotes — from TV commercials to "Gone With the Wind" to Baroque canons. Kamen sees himself as having a direct connection to the music of the 13th century: "Pop music is myopic, it doesn't look back enough. It could benefit by some tradition."

He is writing a saxophone concerto for David Sanborn, whom he considers "one of the most complete musicians on the planet. The sax is sort of the bastard child of the orchestra. I've been thinking that I represent a new breed of composer with a foot in both camps, dealing with the essence of both pop and classical music. So I've decided to demonstrate that to myself."

## A Solti Celebration Of 'Rosenkavalier'

By Henry Plesants  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Georg Solti has returned to the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 25 years to the day since his first appearance there, conducting a new production of the opera of his debut, "Der Rosenkavalier."

Also commemorating the decade 1961-1971 when he was the company's music director, last Tuesday was a festive occasion, attended by the queen mother, and he rose to it magnificently, as did the Royal Opera Orchestra, with as eloquent and affectionate an account of Strauss's lustrous score as one is likely to hear in a lifetime of opera-going.

There was much else to applaud, beginning with John Schlesinger's production itself, traditional but freshened and enlivened by many a felicitous, occasionally superfluous, detail, as was true, too, of his only other opera production, a "Tales of Hoffmann" at the Royal Opera a couple of seasons ago. William Dudley's scenery and Maria Björnson's costumes provide just the right visual Baroque or Rococo visual frame and tone.

Casting "Der Rosenkavalier" these days is a daunting proposition, given the number of memorable embodiments of all the leading roles still alive in the memories of countless opera lovers, many still audible on record: the Marschallins of Lotte Lehmann, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Régine Crespin and Maria Reining; the Octavianas of Sena Jurina, Christa Ludwig and Irmgard Seefried; the Sophieas of Lisa della Casa and Hilde Guden and the Ochsens of Fritz Krenn, Ludwig Weber, Kurt Boehme and Michael Langdon.

The challenge is stoutly met in this new production, most notably by Kiri Te Kanawa in her first London Marschallin, touchingly feminine, vocally and personally radiant, leaving only a more pointed articulation of the German text to be desired, along with more suggestion of spontaneity. Her attitudes, movements, gestures and facial expression, while wholly

admirable, give a studied impression.

The Octavian is Agnes Baltsa, much applauded in the role in Salzburg last summer, a thoroughly accomplished characterization and vocally impeccable, if curiously wanting in charm. Age Haugland is the vocally and physically glib Ochs, a memorably gargantuan impersonation. The surprise of the casting is the American Barbara Bonney, well known in German houses but new here, as an enchantingly vulnerable Sophie, as lovely to hear in the role's awesomely high tessitura as she is to behold.

The vitally important secondary roles are all strongly cast, especially the conspiratorial Valzacchi and Annina by Robert Tear and Cynthia Buchanan and the Italian tenor by Yordi Ramiro, a Mexican well known elsewhere, but also making a London debut as a last-minute substitute for Dennis O'Neill.

A curious thing about this production is the absence of a single German, Austrian or Swiss. England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Greece, New Zealand, Australia, Mexico and the United States are all represented, but not a native German-speaker — or singer — in the lot. In a manner hard to define it makes a difference. But, given all that is so admirable, not much.

## Americans Are Among Olivier Award Winners

United Press International

LONDON — Two Americans and a transplanted Broadway musical won "Olivier" awards — newly named after Lord Laurence Olivier — Sunday in the British stage equivalent of Broadway's Tony awards.

New Yorker David Merrick's "42nd Street" won the statuette as the year's best musical. Tim Flavin of Texas was the "most promising newcomer" for starring in a second Broadway transplant, "On Your Toes." Arthur Mitchell of the Harlem Dance Theater was cited for the best new dance production for "Giselle."

## DOONESBURY



## Yuletide is Party Time in New York

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Always a fast social lane, New York this time of year becomes party town. It is worse than Monte Carlo in season, with people running from cocktail parties to big, black-tie galas.

The most extravagant affair was the recent Metropolitan Museum of Art party for the opening of its new fashion exhibition, "Man and

Christie's for the American-Italian Foundation for Cancer Research, the goodies auctioned off included a week at Marchese Fiamma di San Giuliano's castle in Sicily and two days at Count Alberto Morone-Cinzano's hunting lodge near Turin.

Then you have parties given by Europeans for Europeans, such as the one thrown by the publisher Massimo Gargia for the so-called "Best" awards, which go to 10 best-dressed men and women in the world — all chosen on rather hazy standards. This party, which is largely ignored by New Yorkers, invariably attracts an odd mixture of fashion designers, deposed royalty and what somebody wickedly called "Eurotrash."

The clearest fashion message at all these parties is that color is back — and one too soon after a year of lugubrious black dresses. Red was a favorite at the Met gala where it was worn by Doris Brynner, in Valentino clear and courageous red, Mica Ertegun, in a 10-year-old Madame Gres gown and Denise Prentiss-Hale in a full-skirted and romantic concoction by the Irish designer, Sybil Connolly.

Women who did not quite dare wear half black and half red dresses. Nancy Kissinger stood out in a black Saint Laurent sheath, cut across at the waist with turquoise and salmon sashes.

A few people are still entertaining at home, as Nan Kempner recently did with a buffet luncheon for 60 international guests. But good chefs are a rare commodity here and people prefer to go to Mortimer's, a restaurant on the upper East Side which is elegant in a casual way. This is where Mary and Swifty Lazar, Mica and Ahmet Ertegun, and Casey and Abe Ribicoff gave a joint election party. More recently, Valentino had 32 of his friends for Sunday night dinner.

The Rome designer, who just spent two weeks in New York, had dinner with Diana Vreeland and spent the week-end at the Kissinger's Connecticut country home. He plans to move his boutique from Fifth Avenue to fashion-hot Madison Avenue, where he will be next to Giorgio Armani. He also bought an apartment in the same building as Oscar de la Renta.

Nicola Trussardi, a prominent leather manufacturer from Milan, is opening on Madison Avenue and the French shoe designer, Mand Frizon, is settling in New York. Marc and Françoise Porhauff, of bed-linen fame, gave a party to introduce their new Porhauff USA president, Philippe Ponnelle. The Porhauffs are looking for a new location, having just sold their 57th Street store.

To accommodate this European crowd, Trust House Forte opened the Plaza Athénée two months ago. Located on 64th Street, just off Madison, it is supposed to cater to the same crowd that goes to their Paris hotel on Avenue Montaigne. Although the decor is not the same, the concierges are wearing the same uniforms as in Paris.

One way or another, New York is crammed with Europeans who have sent real-estate prices sky-high. As the president of Fiat, Giovanni Agnelli, once put it: "Every man has two countries these days, his own and New York."

However, New York is still a village and one of the biggest excitements is to sing Christmas carols while waiting for the Christmas trees to light up. Carolers range from a few hundred on Park Avenue to tens of thousands in Rockefeller Center, where the biggest tree in town is a 75-foot (23-meter) Norwegian spruce.

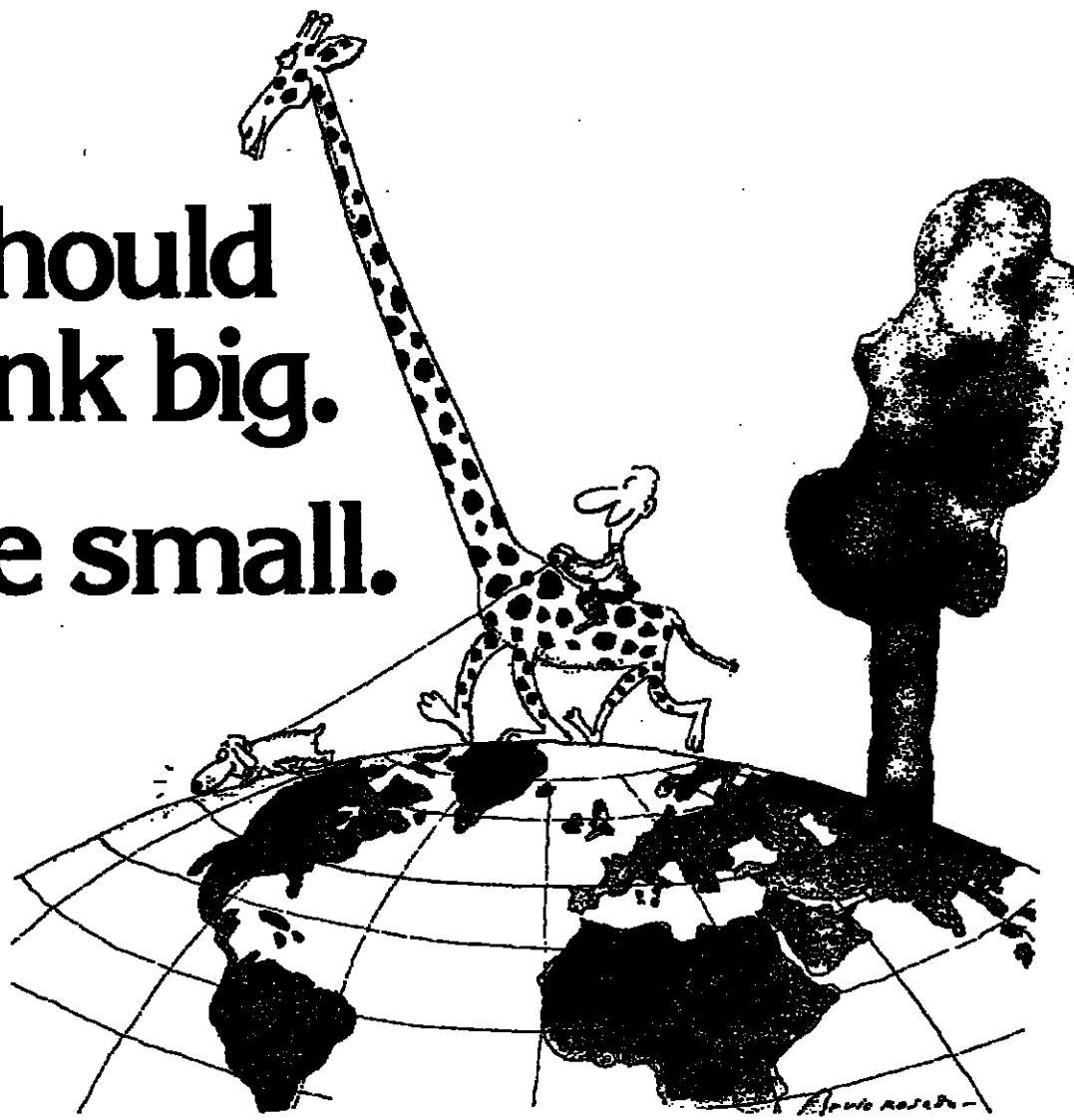
The smaller the group, the warmer and more festive the spirit. There were lots of children on Park Avenue, including a young couple, with mother holding the child while father held last year's Cabbage Patch doll.

The crowds are dense everywhere, in restaurants, stores and on the streets where the former Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, could be spotted walking down Fifth Avenue, on his way to check on sales of his latest book, "The Heritage."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Food for Northern Thought

Alphabet soup doesn't have to be dull. The OECD has a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within which the richer nations try to concert their attitudes toward the explosive problem of official development aid (ODA). The latest report by its chairman and secretariat gives food for thought, partly appetizing, partly not.

Government aid by the North to the South amounts to all of 0.36 percent of the income of the rich. So the average northern citizen provides not quite \$40 a year — perhaps the price of a tank of gasoline. This princely sum shows small sign of rising. If it comforts anyone, the East European bloc, for all its claims, gives only 0.17 percent of its income — but then not many people there have a gasoline tank to fill.

We suggested in this space on Nov. 7 that the best argument for persuading people to give more aid is not that it promptly rewards the donor but that it is right. This is found to be supported by opinion surveys: In most countries, people support aid primarily on humanitarian grounds. The DAC secretariat detects no particular "aid weariness" among taxpayers, despite the present recession.

The crisis in Africa looms large. Problems of continuing high population growth, low efficiency everywhere and political schism (tribalism, to put it starkly) have been compounded by prolonged drought. The DAC chairman nonetheless sees some hope, from the only source from which real hope can

spring: The economic policies of the African governments are becoming more rational. How soon this will raise living standards, rather than simply slow down the descent to starvation, is not clear. But any sign of better policy must be welcomed — and nurtured — by the rich countries. It shows that giving aid is not like pouring water into sand.

We are told of substantial support, in principle, for the World Bank's effort to strengthen help for Africa, but practice may fall short of official rhetoric. The concept of a new special fund — originally \$2 billion over the next three years, but now being thought of as nearer \$1 billion — is in difficulty, particularly from Washington. It would be a lot better if America's attack on UNESCO were accompanied by a decision to contribute more to the multilateral institutions that genuinely help the poor. Other rich countries should not hang back, but get on with the job and put America to shame.

An interesting suggestion is that over-indebted poor countries that have to draw up emergency stabilization programs with the IMF should simultaneously take parallel action with the World Bank, devising longer-term programs to improve productive structures and ensure outside development finance over a number of years. Debtors entering the dark tunnel would then see light at the end — and not have to pile on austerity until it becomes counterproductive.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Arafat Equivocates Again

Yasser Arafat did his usual deft job of maneuvering at the meeting of the PLO's governing body, the Palestine National Council, in Amman. The question had been whether he would dare to split the movement — to divorce the part that conceivably might attempt to negotiate a settlement with Israel from the part that demands the dissolution of Israel. His characteristic answer was to equivocate.

Mr. Arafat convened the PNC over the objections of Syria, which uses Palestinian nationalism as a vehicle for asserting Syrian leadership in the Arab world and which funds Mr. Arafat insufficiently subservient. He convened it, moreover, in Jordan, a country whose hints of readiness to negotiate with Israel make it anathema to Damascus. Given Palestinian dynamics and Syria's bent for violence, this was a courageous move. It was also a self-serving one, since a chairman who cannot call a meeting is not much of a chairman.

While challenging Syria by convening the PNC, however, Mr. Arafat propitiated it (and some of his Palestinian critics) by adopting the Syrian political program. King Hussein had urged Palestinians to take a "fresh approach" based on the territory-for-peace Resolution 242 of the United Nations. But Chairman Arafat said no, endorsing the one approach an international conference with Soviet parti-

cipation — that is a certain non-starter. The United States, Israel and Egypt have all rejected it, although Egypt, for particular reasons, gave it faint lip service the other day. So now Mr. Arafat has a new stack of press clippings saluting his leadership prowess, and the Palestinians are not one whit closer to statehood.

A Hussein-type negotiating approach would have forced upon Israel a showdown between its own moderate (Labor) and rejectionist (Likud) tendencies. To help avert such a showdown was perhaps a principal reason why Israel refused to let West Bank delegates go to Amman; West Bankers feel the weight of the occupation most keenly, and lean toward getting on with talks. In any event, Jordan refused a visa to an Israeli Arab member (Labor) of the Knesset who, it is reported, hoped to tell the PNC it must stop calling for the destruction of Israel. Things are tight all over.

The survival of Mr. Arafat as PLO leader has become something of a political spectator sport. It is not to be confused, however, with progress toward the Palestinian goal of winning a state. Only the Palestinians' resolute acceptance of a requirement to recognize and negotiate with Israel can take them that way. Those who encourage them to look for shortcuts and end runs do them no favor.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Look Back at Grenada

Critics of the Grenada invasion need to acknowledge its constructive sequel. A year and a month after the intervention, Grenada has held its first election since 1976. The victory of former Prime Minister Herbert Blaize restores the status quo ante. After a terrible decade of right-wing, then left-wing misrule, Grenadians have been helped back to the center under a leader congenial to Washington.

This was not a coerced choice. Most of the 110,000 inhabitants of the island welcomed America's intervention as a deliverance. Most U.S. forces were withdrawn a year ago, leaving a remnant of 250 to train the police. Considering only these facts, it is outlandish to compare Grenada to Afghanistan, where five years of ruthless Soviet occupation have yielded thousands of dead and millions of refugees.

These happy facts, however, do not automatically settle the argument of principle. If the Soviet Union, or Nicaragua, is to be held accountable for respecting frontiers, the United States cannot just claim a license for its own interventions. And the professed reasons for the Grenada invasion last year are too easily stretched to justify invasion almost anywhere.

Instead of a forthright claim that some vital national interests were imperiled, the Reagan administration insisted that the safety of a thousand American medical students was its main concern. The threat to them remains debatable and could have been met with an airlift evacuation. A second claim was that

Grenada's West Indian neighbors wanted intervention under a nebulous treaty. But the appearance of collective action was mostly contrived in Washington, without consulting Britain or key Western Hemisphere allies. To this was added the slippery argument that Grenada was in anarchy after its leftist leader, Maurice Bishop, had been murdered by his Leninist comrades. Lost somewhere in the long list of justifications was the most compelling reason for the action: the fear that Grenada had been led into the Soviet and Cuban orbit by Mr. Bishop and to be sealed in that orbit by his murder. Captured documents confirmed that Grenada's New Jewel regime was eagerly acquiring Soviet weapons while it jailed and tortured its opponents.

This drift could have been much more credibly documented if the United States had kept an ambassador and a CIA agent on the island. They might also have better explored the latter-day overtures from Mr. Bishop, which were too swiftly dismissed in Washington.

But, nobly, the list of American objectives ended with the desire to tutor Grenada back toward democracy. That has now been done. The job carries with it an obligation to help Grenada revitalize a battered economy.

Justified or not, well presented or not, the chapter ends on a welcome note. However, the larger book on interventions, right and wrong, continues to be written.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## This Chinese Leap Forward Must Worry the Kremlin

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Put yourself at the turn of the millennium and look back 15 years: What event in 1964 most affected the history of the world?

You will probably note President Reagan's re-election, and the significance of the first woman running on a major national ticket in the United States; acknowledge the famine and unrest in Africa, and spot the beginnings of the great oil price decline. You may also single out the restart of START negotiations, marvel at the hardness of nationalism in Afghanistan and cultural pride in Kurdistan, and look back in dismay at Israel's dangerous flirtation with economic vassalhood.

When it comes to world history, however, the big event of 1964 was surely the rejection of Marxism and the embrace of capitalism by the government of a billion Chinese.

Less than a decade ago the extreme-left Maoists who became known as the "Gang of Four" accused Deng Xiaoping of plotting to take China down "the capitalist road." While denying it all the way, that is what he did.

Now even the denials have stopped. In Beijing last week the People's Daily front-paged words that go beyond deviationism and revisionism into what Soviet party theoreticians can only call counterrevolution: "Marx died 101 years ago. There have been tremen-

dous changes since his ideas were formed ... We cannot use Marxist and Leninist works to solve all our present-day problems." "Times are changing," said this official voice of China's Communist Party. It would be "naïve and stupid" to cling to all of Marxist thought while seeking to bring China into the modern era. "If we continue to use certain Marxist principles, our historic development will surely be hampered." If any Russian said

Logic suggests a major effort by the KGB to trigger another upheaval in China.

that in Moscow he would be slated for disappearance into the gulag, such thought is blasphemy, the essence of ideological war. And although we are not permitted to see it, Mr. Deng is waging that ideological war inside his country. Of the 40 million Communist Party members — the bureaucrats and soldiers who run the nation — nobody knows how many are still Maoists, furious at the present turn of events. Those cadres in their

40s and 50s are resentful of the triumph of the old men in the power struggle of 1976.

The mystery of the anti-Deng strength explains another story in the Chinese press. The party is conducting an "anti-corruption" drive aimed, its spokesmen say, at smugglers and embezzlers who have been taking advantage of the new economic system. I suspect that the corruption Mr. Deng is aiming at is at least as much ideological and political as criminal. Under cover of punishing wrongdoing, he is cracking down on wrongthinking, jailing or executing the Maoist leaders most likely to challenge his successors.

Some smuggling is not frowned upon. Off the coast of Taiwan, Chinese boats drop buoys with water-sealed attachments of the raw materials for herbal medicines; these

packets are examined by Taiwanese boatmen, who drop buoys with payment in money or barter. No official contact, but far more efficient than using Hong Kong middlemen.

By the year 2000, say Dengists, the absorption of Hong Kong and the anticipated voluntary merger with Taiwan will bring new know-how and impetus to China's no-longer-Communist economy. This will lead to an "industrious revolution" and the emergence

of a third superpower. Soviet leaders must be viewing this snowballing trend with horror.

If the Chinese succeed in just feeding themselves with a market economy, the neighboring Soviet system will be shown to be a failure. The entire Russian leadership — millions of party members — will be threatened by the same sort of counterrevolution that threw out the doctrinaire Marxists in China. If the unthinkable happened to communism in China, it could happen in Russia.

Logic suggests that the KGB has a major effort under way to trigger another upheaval within China, hoping to replace Mr. Deng's capitalist-readers with cultural revolutionaries. If the Soviets cannot stop the Chinese turnaround politically, the threatened men of the Politburo may think they are forced to do it militarily. That way lies World War III.

What should the West do? It should trade with non-Communist, anti-democratic China and help silent capitalism to succeed there — without providing the technological advances to increase China's military potential.

At the same time we should maintain engagement with the Russians. It may turn out that our major peacemaking task in the next century will not be between "us and them" but between "them and them."

The New York Times

## Nuclear Madness: Regretful Atomic Scientists Should Speak Up

By Peter Wyden

WASHINGTON — J. Robert

Oppenheimer, director of the laboratory where the first atomic bomb was made, called a meeting of his high command at Los Alamos: Ernest O. Lawrence, Arthur H. Compton and Enrico Fermi, all No-

bel Prize winners who favored a demonstration of the bomb before using it. Mr. Fermi argued fiercely for it through the last night of the weekend session, not giving up until 5 a.m.

Yet Mr. Oppenheimer deliberately failed to inform Washington even that a disagreement existed.

When 67 senior scientists at the other principal atomic headquarters, the University of Chicago, formally petitioned President Harry Truman for a demonstration, the military channeled the document from echelon to echelon until the officers could be certain that the presidential decision to drop the bomb was sealed. Then the petition was filed away.

Neither Mr. Truman nor his secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson, saw the Chicago plea or heard of the interest in a demonstration. The cover-

up was arranged by Mr. Oppenheimer and his military boss, General Leslie R. Groves, commander of the wartime Manhattan Project.

Only once did the demonstration option receive top-level attention of a sort. At an all-day Pentagon meeting chaired by Mr. Stimson on May 31, 1945, the idea, which was not on the agenda, was bandied about for 10 minutes during the luncheon break.

How can clever leaders arrive at such decisions within a vacuum induced by ignorance and sabotage? There are at least three answers to that complicated question:

Failure of military intelligence. Just as, years later, it turned out that no "missile gap" existed, no real nuclear race with the Germans took place in World War II. President Roosevelt was sold on the A-bomb because the Nazis were building it and, later, were believed to be ahead. Not until the end of the war did an intelligence mission discover that the Germans had run aground in the pre-kindergarten stage of nuclear research. The United States had gone ahead with the nuclear "competition" on the basis of a non-existent premise.

Hatred of the enemy. Then as now, Americans feared what they perceived as an "evil empire." The Japanese had committed outrageous atrocities against American prisoners of war. Hatred against them was strong.

Sheer momentum. The record shows that the World War II bomb-builders and decision-makers, having spent \$2 billion and having triumphed over countless technical crises, were powerfully motivated to drop the bomb to justify the money and money invested. They decided on its use — as Arthur Schlesinger later described the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion disaster — "in an air of assumed consensus."

The decisions were made in ignorance, but even when the implications of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki blasts began to be known to policymakers, they tried to suppress the

information. U.S. occupation authorities refused to let Japanese medical journals discuss radiation disease. The epidemic of aftereffects (leukemia increased to 50 times the normal rate) did not become known with full force until the 1950s.

Even today, some U.S. "experts" claim that 1,000 to 2,000 people suffered radiation injuries in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But American physicians of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission estimate that 20,000 people were killed by radiation in Hiroshima alone; another 20,000 were seriously injured. The physicians concede that the actual numbers may have been twice as high.

Excessive secrecy fed the blind decision-making, not only vis-à-vis the public but within the weapon project. The Oak Ridge, Tennessee, bomb laboratory was in danger of blowing itself up because it was not permitted access to technical information available at its sister lab in Los Alamos.

Suppression of information about

radiation continued after the war. One victim of this policy was Dr. Stafford Warren, the chief medical officer of the Manhattan Project and of the first postwar nuclear tests in the Pacific. On Jan. 19, 1947, he spelled out his nightmare in a secret memorandum to his superior officer.

Dr. Warren recalled then how wartime estimates of radiation tolerances had been "extrapolations" and "guesses" that had been "wrong by large and dangerous amounts." And when he returned to civilian life as a professor at the University of Rochester School of Medicine, he felt it was time to inform the public.

He drafted a speech concluding: "Inhabited areas so contaminated would have to be abandoned. This and all the rest that goes with it makes war intolerable." In a memorandum to General Groves, the Manhattan Project commander, the doctor requested permission to deliver his talk at a series of meetings. The general denied clearance at once.

Dr. Warren's anguish did not surface until 1983, two years after his death, when the relevant papers were found in the library of the University of California at Los Angeles, where he was dean of the medical school.

Given this web of internal controls and manipulations, public insight into the genesis of the nuclear crisis is slight. Public debate lacks a factual underpinning. How did we slide into today's stalemate?

The explanation has been mostly rhetoric, and, as Herbert York, the former director of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, wrote, "the rhetoric hasn't changed in 35 years."

It is as if the debate about "star wars" schemes and the redundancy of missiles, on the one hand, and steps toward disarmament, on the other, were course subjects called Nuclear Arms 103 and 104, while courses Nuclear Arms 101 and 102 had never been given.

The decision-making of the 1980s remains under the spell of the prophet of 1939. In 1982, Edward Teller assured the readership of *The Reader's Digest* that the dangers of nuclear radiation are largely myths.

Mr. Teller's voice remains influential. President Reagan has consulted with him for years. And the president's science adviser, George A. Keyworth 2d, a physicist who spent six years at the Los Alamos laboratory a decade ago and who is an enthusiastic promoter of space-based weapons, is a Teller disciple. The father of the H-bomb recommended Mr. Keyworth for his current post.

We still have time. When Congress next considers appropriations for "star wars," it could call hearings into the Hiroshima decision and the role of science at momentous military turning points. Let the scientists of World War II speak up with their informed regrets. Their hindsight could bring us foresight.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, a former Washington correspondent for *Newsweek*, is author of "Day One: Before Hiroshima and After." He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

The New York Times

## East-West Nuclear Agreement Can't Wait for Trust

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — As a new approach to

Soviet-American negotiation nears, the question of trust comes up again. It is easy enough to shove it aside with the reminder that agreements between adversaries should never depend on trust, but on mutual interest. If each side does not feel it is gaining at least as much as it concedes, there will be no agreement.

There is clearly a common interest now in cooling the East-West atmosphere, overheated by the rhetoric of the last few years. The Russians and some other Warsaw Pact governments went so far with warnings of war danger, evidently hoping to influence Western opinion, that they seriously scared many of their own people. They need to clear the steam for their own domestic purposes. It will be better for America, too.

If January's Geneva talks launch that trend, that will be an initial, useful achievement. Progress is something else. In the current quarterly issue of *Foreign Affairs*, Henry Grunwald quotes Salvador de Madariaga as saying: "Nations don't distrust each other because they are armed, they are armed because they distrust each other. And therefore to want disarmament before a minimum of common agreement on fundamentals is as absurd as to want people to go undressed in winter."

But that does not really address the problem of what can be done about the lack of trust. In any case, there is no alternative to arms control.

In the same issue, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, argues that agreements are so hard to reach and so full of pitfalls that, in the absence of trust, it would be better to pursue parallel steps to limit arms. He urges a kind of two-sided unilateral disarmament in which each side would judge its real needs and what it could abandon, thus reducing the needs of the other.

A misty debate at an East-West conference of journalists in Warsaw last week brought out another aspect of the dilemma. The subject was supposed to be the role of the media in promoting peace and disarmament.

Eastern delegates argued insistently for a "code of principles" that would stir opinion for the good cause. After all, everybody hates war. Why can we not agree to commit journalism to preventing it?

I put my answer sharply. I noted that we can agree on some facts, some common interests, some common aspirations. But one thing we cannot agree on, no matter how long the palaver, is principles of journalism.

There is a fundamental, irreconcilable conflict on the role of public information. In Marxist societies, information and those who collect and distribute it are to serve the purpose of the authorities, to explain policy in

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## If You Pinch the Middle Class, It Riots

By George F. Will

LONDON — In Britain, as across

the Atlantic, a conservative administration has found government harder to shrink than it expected.

Nigel Lawson, Margaret Thatcher's chancellor of the exchequer, says for example that there is a close link between the construction industry and Conservative members of Parliament. Parsimony does not extend to public works, which have been ennobled with the title "infrastructure," the better to enable Conservatives to look out for "our people."

The Thatcher experiment, like the Reagan experiment that began later, has cut the rate of growth of government. But Prime Minister Thatcher has a problem that President Reagan no longer has, and Mr. Reagan has a problem that Mrs. Thatcher decided not to have.

Mrs. Thatcher's problem is high unemployment — 13.4 percent and rising despite the recovery.

No one knows how to stimulate the economy and stop up unemployment without reigniting inflation. And Thatcher's doctrine is that government has a larger obligation to cure inflation than to cure unemployment, because government causes inflation. This violates government's promise, implied in the issuance of currency, to maintain the currency as a store of value.

Thatcherites say they would be doing better were it not for the continuing costs of the Falklands and now of the coal miners' strike. Such complaints against the vicissitudes of national life really should not issue from a government float-

ing on North Sea oil. However, some of Britain's unemployment is a sign of success. Because of sharply increased productivity — a result, in part, of putting the economy through a wringer of recession — there is steady growth produced by fewer producers.

Economically and politically, Mr. Lawson says, Britain can get along adequately with double-digit unemployment. Economically, he may be right. But the social costs could change the political equation.

There is an intriguing difference between the Thatcher and Reagan approaches. Mrs. Thatcher decided, early in her first term, to act boldly to shrink the PSBR — the "public-sector borrowing requirement." (That phrase is superior to, because more descriptive than, the word "deficit.") So, in 1981, even though Britain was in a recession, the government submitted the most unpopular budget in decades, raising taxes substantially.

The idea was that this would prevent government borrowing from "crowding out" private borrowing needed for investment. This in turn would lower interest rates, suppress inflationary expectations and spur growth. Instantly, 364 economists signed a letter to *The Times* of London announcing, with characteristic finality and inaccuracy, that it would not work. It did.

Today the British government is an interested, not to say mesmerized bystander as the Reagan ad-

ministration contemplates its deficit. The U.S. economy is still the locomotive that pulls European economies. And the high U.S. interest rates (which reduce the sting of the deficit by pulling in foreign capital to help finance it) siphon capital away from Europe.

The Thatcher government now has tax-cutting plans. It thinks it has earned them by doing unpleasant first things first. Taxophobes in and around Mr. Reagan's administration say that when the economy is growing one need not raise taxes, and when it is slowing one dare not.

Mr. Lawson's narrative about construction interests refutes this. He is too discreet to intrude upon U.S. arguments, but too intelligent not to know the lesson his tale teaches.

For Reaganites determined to attack the deficit only with spending cuts, there recently was an instructive event here — a middle-class riot. The Thatcher government had announced a plan to reduce education subsidies. That would have required middle-class parents to pay significantly more of the costs of university educations. So 8,000 students took to the streets and bridges of central London at rush hour. There were 180 arrests.

As one student said, indignation mixing with incredulity: "They're cutting our standard of living!" Conservative back-benchers, hearing howls from "our people," confronted Mrs. Thatcher — and prevailed. As Mr. Reagan will see, hell hath no fury like that of the middle class when its subsidies are at issue.

Washington Post Writers Group

The New York Times

## FROM OUR DEC. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: A Rugby Lesson for 'Gridiron'**  
LONDON — Soon before the foremost inter-collegiate event of the year in England, the contest between Oxford and Cambridge, British Rugby football circles anticipate with interest the Canadian Rugby match in New York [on Dec. 11] between the Hamilton "Tigers" and Ottawa University. Mindful that there have been over thirty deaths on the American "gridiron" this season, experts commend the New York Herald's sponsorship of this contest, expressing the hope that it may help bring about the "reformation" of the American style of play, so as to render the game less dangerous. Said Charles J.B. Marriott, secretary of England's Rugby Union, "It is an excellent idea that American collegians and the public should have such an opportunity of seeing the Rugby game played."

**1934: Nobel Prizes Awarded in Oslo**  
OSLO — Two of the most notable promoters of peace through disarmament — Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, and Sir Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion" — were awarded the Nobel Prizes for Peace, for 1934 and 1933, respectively, at the ceremony held here [on Dec. 10]. "Those who feel ill at ease because the Reich is arming should ask themselves why the Reich is arming," Mr. Henderson said. He affirmed his confidence in the Disarmament Conference, which, he added, "is still alive, and the day it dies will be a sad one for us all." The other Nobel prizemen were Luigi Pirandello for literature; the three Americans, George Minot, William P. Murphy and George H. Whipple, for physiology and medicine; and the American, Harold C. Urey, for chemistry.

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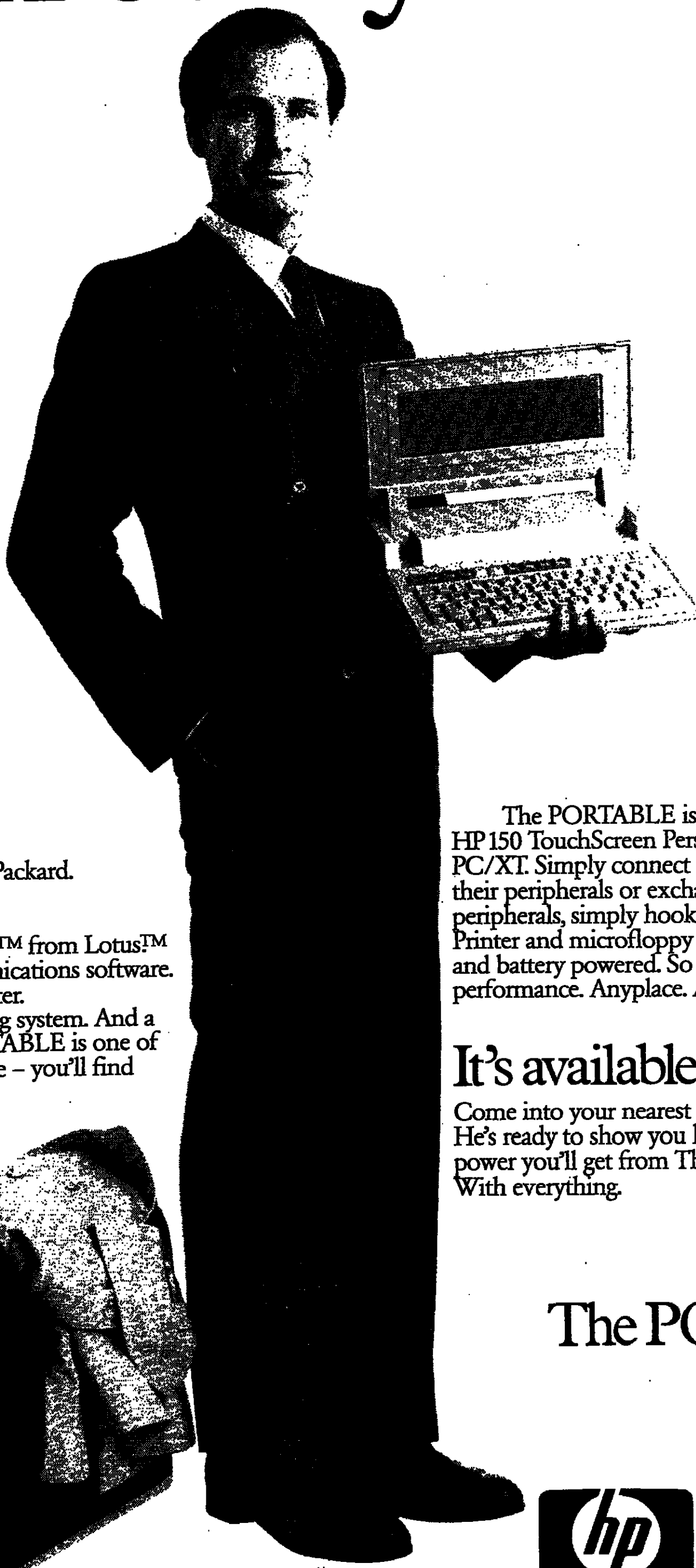
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# HEWLETT PACKARD



# How The Morgan Bank's financial analysts help clients solve complex problems



Shown at an appliance manufacturer in France are Morgan analysts Lam Nguyen-Phuong, London; Herbert Lohneiss, Frankfurt; Sybille Wenger-Schneider, Paris; Terry Eccles, New York-based head of the bank's financial analysis in Europe; Jonathan Engel, Brussels.

International companies, big and small, face challenging financial questions when planning growth strategies. Many of them turn to the Financial Analysis Department at The Morgan Bank for answers which are both knowledgeable and creative.

This department has more than 100 financial analysts and advisors based in 18 countries around the world. These professionals know their clients' finances and businesses. They also know the industries and countries in which their clients operate. No other bank or consulting firm can match this special resource, and its unique combination of business, strategic, and financial expertise.

The global structure of the department means each member of the team can call upon relevant experience and information sources throughout the network to arrive at creative and well-informed solutions to the client's problems.

Here are some recent examples of how we help clients with strategic financial planning.

□ An expanding French food company identified a prospective acquisition in the U.S. We answered these four key questions for them: What is the outlook for our target company? How much is it worth? How leveraged can it be and still be independently financed? What would the acquisition do to our own financial structure?

□ A U.S. multinational asked us about listing one of its subsidiaries on the German stock exchange: How receptive will the market be to a preferred issue? What is the likely market value of our common stock?

□ A U.K. company contemplating major changes in its business and financial strategy asked us to advise them on the following issues: How do different capital markets perceive our company? How do we go about improving these perceptions? Given our strategic objectives, expected financial condition, and market perceptions, what is our optimal mix of various debt and equity securities?

□ A privately-held Belgian company plan-

ning to change its group structure asked us to value its U.S. subsidiary for tax purposes.

□ A U.S. company wanting to export to Europe asked us to look at the following questions for nine different countries: What is the market demand for our product in the next few years? What are typical contract terms? Who are the major potential customers? What local characteristics should we be sensitive to in order to improve our chances of success?

□ A German industrial company balked at the asking price of an acquisition candidate. They wanted to know: How do our perception of value and theirs differ? What would be a fair price? How should we finance the deal?

For more on how we might help you answer strategic financial questions like these, talk with the Morgan banker who calls on your company, or write to Terence C. Eccles, Vice President, Financial Analysis Department, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015. Member FDIC

## The Morgan Bank



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Herald Tribune

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Computer Trading Offered  
As Answer to Pit Congestion

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

NEW YORK — Is the "electronic outcry" system of futures trading the answer to the increasing congestion on exchange floors, the costly rise in errors in order executions, and the industry's shrinking profitability? Of course, say the officers of the first fully automated futures market, Intex, the International Futures Exchange (Bermuda) Ltd., which began operating Oct. 25. Obviously, officials at the other exchanges think otherwise.

Futures brokers, the group most affected by the problems at the exchanges, say they would prefer to withhold comment at a while longer. But many top futures brokerage houses have bought Intex seats.

"Everybody in the industry knows that the traditional system of trading futures by open outcry and hand signal is growing increasingly unworkable and that sooner or later the exchanges will have to move into the 20th century or face a complete breakdown," said Eugene M. Grummer, Intex's chairman.

Basically, the Intex computer system matches the bids and offers for futures and confirms the prices at which they are executed on the screens of participating traders and brokers, who may then obtain a paper copy of the transaction on their office or home printers.

David W. Graves, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Bermuda-based exchange, which also has offices in New York, said that Intex's system offered brokers and traders several distinct advantages. "First off, whether the broker or trader is operating in a major city or in his snowed-in ranch in Montana, he can use his computer to get swift execution and confirmation of his order on Intex," Mr. Graves said. "In effect, we are bringing the market to the user."

Because Intex's computers "stack" all orders, no order can be bypassed or go unfilled, he said. Most important, all parties can see the "book" of bids and offers as well as the size of the orders on their screens for each price level.

"Intex's system locks in the price and time at which every trade was executed, so we avoid disputes over the sequence of execution," Mr. Graves said. "Every order, whether for one contract or a hundred, is executed in order. While stop-loss orders can be entered, our computers do not reveal where the trader's stops have been placed. Finally, our 'electronic outcry' system virtually eliminates the chance for error."

Mr. Grummer added that the rising number of errors, which he attributed to both the increase in volume and congestion in the trading pits, often meant the difference between a broker's profit and loss. "Because we live in an increasingly litigious society, these out-trades, our industry's euphemism for errors, not only are costly to correct, but in many cases involve costly legal expenses as well," he said.

But why base Intex in Bermuda? "When we began organizing the exchange several years ago, there was a different climate in Washington," Mr. Grummer said. "Then, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission indicated that it would take many years before they could rule on so innovative a trading system. Bermuda offered us first-rate communications and access to the London commodity markets. We do all our clearing through London's International Commodity Clearing House."

Asked to comment on these assertions, David T. Johnston, senior vice president and a director of E.F. Hutton & Co., voiced a view held by many brokers. "Liquidity will determine whether Intex sinks or swims," Mr. Johnston said. "Roughly half of an exchange's floor population consists of brokers who stand ready to take positions for their own account, be it for a few minutes or longer. They create the liquidity and, most important today, these brokers are making it possible for the markets to handle the

In effect, we are bringing the market to the user.

Lloyd's  
Expels 2  
Members

Market Charges  
Funds Misuse

By Bob Hagerty

LONDON — The ruling council at Lloyd's of London voted Monday to throw out two insurance underwriters — one permanently — accused of misappropriating funds for their own benefit.

The case, involving Brooks & Dooley Syndicates Ltd., represents the first major punishment imposed by the insurance exchange since a series of scandals surfaced two years ago. It is one of several cases in which managers of Lloyd's underwriting syndicates are alleged to have skimmed off for themselves profits that should have been passed on to "names," the people who pledge their wealth to back insurance sold by the syndicates.

The council voted to exclude from further Lloyd's membership Raymond Brooks and to suspend for 21 months Terence Dooley. The two men, who were responsible for managing eight insurance syndicates at Lloyd's, also were ordered to pay a total of about \$52,000 (\$62,000 in legal costs).

John Rew, vice chairman of the Association of Lloyd's Members, which represents the interests of names, welcomed the action. "I think Lloyd's is keen to put its house in order, and this is demonstrating the case," he said.

A Lloyd's investigation found that Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dooley funneled reinsurance business to Fidelity Marine Insurance Co. of Bermuda, which they owned. The business allegedly was arranged to benefit the two men and their families at the expense of Lloyd's members who belonged to the syndicates managed by Brooks & Dooley.

Investigators at Lloyd's estimated that Fidelity could have earned net investment income over a dozen years of \$6.2 million on funds channeled to it from the Brooks & Dooley syndicates.

The Lloyd's report said Mr. Brooks and Mr. Dooley used credit cards to obtain profits piled up at Fidelity. Mr. Dooley pleaded guilty to several of the charges made by Lloyd's.

Mr. Brooks declined to plead on any charges against him. Brooks & Dooley Syndicates declined to comment on the matter Monday.

Nestlé Chief Wakes 'Sleepy Giant'  
By Cutting Fat, Expanding in U.S.



Helmut Maucher

By John Tagliabue

VEVEY, Switzerland — Last September, Helmut Maucher, chief executive of Nestlé S.A., stunned the business world with his rapid-fire move to acquire Carnation Co., the profitable U.S. food concern.

In an intense three-week period, the chief executive initiated negotiations from the food giant's base in Switzerland, flew to New York to assemble a massive financing package, dispatched his top subordinate to hammer out details with Carnation's board and chief stockholders, and then flew to Brazil himself to line up support of Nestlé's own board, which happened to be gathered in São Paulo, upholding a Nestlé tradition of meeting once a year in a major overseas market.

Back in Vevey less than a month after it all began, Mr. Maucher announced Nestlé's offer to pay \$83 apiece for Carnation's 34.7 million outstanding shares in what would be — once the Federal Trade Commission approves the agreement — the largest non-oil merger in U.S. corporate history.

"He's a long-distance runner, but the Carnation deal showed he can sprint when he has to," commented a banker at Frankfurt's Dresdner Bank, who has observed Mr. Maucher over the years. The kind of fast corporate footwork that clinched the \$3-billion Carnation agreement has not always been the hallmark of the huge multinational company based here on the shores of Lake Geneva. When Mr. Maucher became chief executive at Nestlé in 1981, he saw his task as "getting this somewhat sleepy giant moving again."

He has made a good start. In his first two years, Mr. Maucher closed down 35 of the company's 317 factories and slashed 15,000 people from a payroll of 155,000. The strategy paid off. In 1983, Nestlé's profits rose 14.8 percent, to \$492 million, on virtually flat sales of \$10.9 billion. Mr. Maucher says that profits this year will look good again, though he will not be specific.

Mr. Maucher's key activity at Nestlé in 1984 has been to buy a string of companies, many in the U.S. market where he sees much of Nestlé's future growth. Aside from the Carnation deal, the company spent some \$273 million on acquisitions this year, including the purchase of the cosmetics division of Warner Communications and Fruit Crest, a

Nestlé  
S.A.

AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data		
Ten months ended Oct. 31	1984	1983
Revenues	\$10,900,000	\$9,800,000
Year-ended Dec. 31		
Revenues	\$13,300,000	\$13,100,000
Net income	\$73,000	\$68,000

Main Lines of Business	
Contribution to 1983 revenues	
Instant drinks	28%
Dairy products	20%
Frozen foods	10%
Infant foods	8%
Chocolate	8%
Restaurants, hotels	4%
Drinks	3%
Refrigerated products	3%
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	2%

Total assets, Dec. 31, 1983	\$9,300,000
Current assets	6,300,000
Current liabilities	2,800,000
Medium- and long-term debt	1,300,000
Book value per share, Dec. 31, 1983	\$1.773
Employees, Dec. 31, 1983	140,000
Headquarters	Vevey, Switzerland

The New York Times

Florida-based juice company, Nestlé also agreed to purchase Hills Brothers Coffee Inc. to supplement its Nescafé brand, and several European coffee concerns.

Mr. Maucher, 57, an amiable West German, radiates confidence about pulling his new empire together. And many analysts, here and in the United States, seem to agree. But the huge size of the Carnation plan has raised some doubts. Nestlé's shares dipped slightly on the Zurich exchange at the news of the Carnation purchase, and Wellstock, a respected weekly, mused about "Gothic steps" and "gigantism," wondering skeptically, "Will Nestlé choke on Carnation, Mr. Maucher?"

The man in question has built his career by solving knotty problems. As a Vevey colleague put it: "He's a tough guy, but personable. Someone who gets things done, but in a gentle, humane way."

Mr. Maucher, a tall, sandy-haired man, has a sociable manner that puts visitors at ease in his modest office in the company's glass-and-steel headquarters. He speaks fluent English in addition to his native German, and took a crash course in French when he moved to Vevey — a necessity since meetings at the Nestlé headquarters often are conducted in all three languages at once.

The Carnation deal marks the culmination of Mr. Maucher's strategy to shift Nestlé's investments to the United States and away from Third World countries, where growth was lagging and risk increasing. Operations in North America generated 23.3 percent of total sales in the first 10 months of 1984.

Mesa Postpones  
Phillips Offer,  
Cites Legal Issue

United Press International

AMARILLO, Texas — T. Boone Pickens Jr. and his partners said Monday that they would delay their \$60-per-share tender offer for 23 million shares of Phillips Petroleum Co. because of "legal uncertainties."

But the group, Mesa Partners, said that after the legal questions were resolved it intended to purchase more Phillips shares than it had so far announced.

On Dec. 4, the Mesa group said it would launch an unsolicited cash tender bid for at least 15 million Phillips shares.

Mesa said Friday it would increase the offer to 23 million shares after arranging additional financing.

Mesa Partners, a Texas partnership made up of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo and Wagner & Brown of Midland, Texas, already owns 5.7 percent of Phillips, based in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. Pickens is chairman of Mesa Petroleum.

The \$60-per-share tender offer would give Mesa Partners a 21-percent stake in Phillips for approximately \$1.3 billion. The partnership had declared its intention to gain control of Phillips in a deal valued at \$9.1 billion.

The Mesa group said Monday that its decision not to commence the tender offer reflected "legal uncertainties" over a temporary restraining order issued last week by an Oklahoma judge that barred Mesa from going ahead with its bid.

In Bartlesville, Phillips said it had no immediate comment on the Mesa group's decision.

[With uncertainty about the Mesa Partners' offer, Phillips stock dropped 62.50 cents to \$52.87 a share midway through Monday session on the New York Stock Exchange. The Associated Press reported, Mesa was down 37.50 cents at \$20.62.]

Phillips filed the lawsuit last week, arguing that the proposed takeover would violate an agreement Mesa Petroleum signed with General American Oil Co. on Jan. 6, 1983. In that agreement, Mr. Pickens pledged not to buy any GAO shares for five years.

Phillips acquired General American Oil the day after that agreement was signed and Phillips contended that the Mesa-General agreement also applied to Phillips stock. The Mesa group said that "it



T. Boone Pickens

continues to believe that the GAO agreement is not applicable to its ownership or acquisition of Phillips shares."

Even though a Delaware court judge issued a temporary restraining order Friday blocking Phillips from pursuing its lawsuit against Mesa, the Mesa group said "the legal uncertainties exist notwithstanding."

Mesa Partners said it intended to purchase additional Phillips shares once the status of the litigation was clarified "through a tender offer, open market purchases or otherwise."

The group also said it may seek further financing — beyond the \$2 million already in place — to buy more Phillips shares than the 23 million specified in its tender offer.

U.S. Growth  
Seen Slowing

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has said that U.S. economic growth may not reach the target level of 4 percent in 1985. "I have my fingers crossed because the final quarter of 1984 is not responding nearly as quickly as I had hoped," Mr. Regan said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report magazine. "We went down too low in the third quarter and the recovery is not snapping us back fast enough," Mr. Regan said of 1984.

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on Dec. 10, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	7 P.M.	8 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 P.M.	11 P.M.	12 M.
American dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
British pound	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460	1.6460
French franc	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
German mark	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757	3.3757
Italian lira	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss franc	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048	2.0048
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
U.S. dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

Dollar Values	
Per \$	Per 100
1984: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1983: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1982: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1981: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1980: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1979: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1978: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1977: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1976: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1975: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1974: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1973: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1972: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1971: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1970: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1969: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1968: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1967: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1966: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1965: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1964: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1963: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1962: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1961: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1960: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1959: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1958: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1957: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1956: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1955: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1954: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1953: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1952: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1951: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1950: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1949: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1948: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1947: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1946: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1945: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1944: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1943: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1942: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1941: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1940: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1939: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1938: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1936: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1934: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1933: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1932: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1931: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1930: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1923: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1922: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1921: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1920: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1919: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1918: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1917: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1916: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1915: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1914: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1913: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1911: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1903: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1902: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1901: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1900: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1848: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1847: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1846: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1845: 1.191 (left)	119.1
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1843: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1842: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1841: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1840: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1839: 1.191 (left)	119.1
1838: 1.191 (left)	119.1</



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	4600	39 1/2	39 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1700	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
AT&T	1170	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Indus	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	

NYSE Closing					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Indus	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Indus	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Indus	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	1974 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	1447 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	
NYSE	443 1/2	443 1/2	443 1/2	+1 1/2	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Unicom	4600	39 1/2	39 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1700	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
AT&T	1170	21 1/2	21 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
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## Stocks Trade Mixed on NYSE

NEW YORK — The stock market was mixed in moderate trading late Monday, with blue-chip issues staging a rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 9.05 to 1,974.26 an hour before close. The blue-chip indicator had been down most of the day.

Declines led advances 793-697 among the 1,973 issues crossing the New York Stock Exchange tape.

Big Board volume was about 65,247,000 shares, compared with 66,330,000 in the same period Friday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

Analysts said investor unease about the economy, the federal budget deficit and tax reform proposals have accounted for the weakness of the stock market in the past month.

Last week, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 25.73, and the week before the loss was 31.36, for a total of just over 57 points.

Al Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, said that in his opinion Wall Street was putting too much emphasis on negative news.

"Everybody is looking at the negative side, no matter what happens," he said, such as interpreting lower lower interest as a sign of a slower economy.

Mr. Harris said the stock market has been ignoring the moderation of inflation and he feels corporate balance sheets and earnings are generally in good shape.

The federal funds rate was 8 1/2-16 percent at midday, up slightly from Friday. Some economists believe recent increases in the money supply may cause the Federal Reserve to stop easing up on monetary restraints.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the U.S. trade deficit will be about \$150 billion in 1985, an increase of \$20 billion more than this year's record deficit.

On the trading floor, Union Carbide was sharply lower at midday and near the top of the active list. A block of 579,900 shares crossed the tape at 33.

Union Carbide lost 1 1/2% last week as analysts tried to assess how its finances would be affected by the accident at its pesticide plant in India.

Chairman Warren M. Anderson said it would be possible to fairly compensate victims of the pesticide tragedy in India without a material adverse effect on the company's finances.

Middle South Utilities was unchanged at 13 1/2% in heavy trading.

IBM was up a fraction in active trading after a block of 200,000 shares crossed the tape at 164 1/2.

Texas Instruments was sharply lower at midday. The company has announced plans to lay off 2,000 employees due to weakness in semiconductor markets.

ITT Corp. was lower in active trading. Investor Irwin L. Jacobs has taken a position in ITT.

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IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
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IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	
IBM	1170	170 1/2	170 1/2	+1 1/2	

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# Over-the-Counter

Dec. 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg					Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg					Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg					Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg					Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg					Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. Chg				
A					B					C					D					E					F				
AFI	100	100	100	100	AFI	100	100	100	100	AFI	100	100	100	100	AFI	100	100	100	100	AFI	100	100	100	100	AFI	100	100	100	100
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## Your Danish Business Contact

**BERLINGSKE TIDENDE**

USA's eksportindustri  
tvivler i knus af dollar

Vikarierne har i  
hvert 3.2 mia. dansk-kr.

Hård kamp om Kuwait  
ordrer på 100 mia. kr.

Den danske  
dollar og  
Danmarks  
økonomi

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**KENT**

DELUXE 100's

GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.



**Monday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 3 P.M. 4,538,000  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 4,518,000  
Prev. consolidated close 4,617,200

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chng.
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
7 1/2%	3 1/2	3 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
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25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
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25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
25 1/2%	10 1/2	10 1/2	ADIR	1.00	4.5	12.5	100	100	100	100	100	100

Kuwait 212 Years

**The oil world has changed: Ask Aberdeen.**  
Houston, Jakarta, Dubai.

A valve goes on a pump in an isolated oilfield.

A contract languishes on someone's desk because a geological survey of a distant field is needed.

For industries that operate internationally, the delay of time-sensitive items can mean massive hold-ups.

In developing the Total Express Network to meet the needs of global business, DHL changed all that.

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The petrochemicals industry is so truly international, its wheels must move supremely smoothly.

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Floating Rate



## Kuwait Economy Still in Trouble 2½ Years After Market's Collapse

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwait's new stock exchange, an imposing marble and tinted black glass emporium, is across the street from the State Mosque.

Its location, many economists and financial analysts agreed, was no accident, for the new exchange is widely regarded as a monument of sorts to faith.

The \$50-million structure represents, according to one Kuwaiti businessman who was a big loser in the great crash of Kuwait's Manakh stock market in 1982, the "triumph of faith in capitalism and providence over experience."

Two and a half years ago, the Souk al-Manakh, an unregulated market that specialized in non-Kuwaiti companies based in other Gulf states, collapsed almost overnight. Nearly \$1 billion was lost and 245 people went bankrupt when one investor's demand for payment led to the collapse of a pyramid of postdated checks invested in mostly paper companies.

Today, according to diplomats, financial experts and businessmen, Kuwait's economy is still in deep trouble. Because of losses and other financial woes stemming from the crash, some say, about 60 percent of the hundreds of private Kuwaiti companies are technically bankrupt. Several businessmen said that if the companies were required to produce balance sheets by Dec. 31, as currently scheduled, many would be legally, as well as technically, bankrupt.

The government's own figures show that construction was down 50 percent in 1983 from 1982. Analysts said 1984 data, though not yet available, are likely to be as bad or worse.

Banking officials said that 50 percent of Kuwaiti bank loans are nonperforming. Because many

banks have begun to foreclose on outstanding loans, borrowers are turning to the market to raise cash by selling stock, thereby further depressing the market, analysts said. Kuwait's three largest investment companies will probably post total losses this year of more than \$1 billion.

Recently, Sanitary Ware Co., 73 percent of whose shares were government-owned, went bankrupt — the first public company listed on the new stock exchange to do so. Others among the 46 listed Kuwaiti companies could follow, market analysts said.

Since last April, when the government ended a program to support prices on Kuwait's stock market, the value of the listed Kuwaiti companies' assets has dropped more than 40 percent, the analysts said.

The market initially "sank like a stone," an investment adviser said, after trading started on the new exchange Sept. 29. The Manakh market closed shortly after Nov. 1.

In recent weeks, prices of shares have risen somewhat — by 30 percent, an exchange official said, although most analysts called this an exaggeration. In any event, one expert said, prices have risen from what he termed "rock bottom."

Combined profits of the listed companies were more than \$360 million, one analyst said, but cumulative losses by the end of the year are expected to total more than \$1.2 billion.

At the same time, business analysts said, the economic "bottom of the trough" has probably been reached. Barring any unexpected collapses, they say, the worst is past and over.

Few businessmen or Kuwaiti officials think that the country's welfare-oriented government — which provides free education, medical care and even marriage incentives

— would permit more companies to fail.

The government has already spent more than \$7 billion bailing out small investors — those who each lost less than \$3 million in the Manakh crash — and propping up stock prices.

Indeed, the officials said, a 45-member committee of leaders of Kuwait's business community is studying ways to revive not just the stock market, but the economy as a whole.

Three plans are being studied, analysts said. Under the first, the government would buy shares of technically bankrupt companies at higher prices to upgrade assets, the market and balance sheets before Dec. 31. The second calls for revaluing shares. The third and most popular plan is to change the companies' financial year, which ends Dec. 31, to coincide with that of the government, which ends June 30.

"These new schemes suggest that the government and companies really haven't learned the lessons of the Manakh crash," said a Western analyst. "Many in this Alice-in-Wonderland economy still think that prices ought to be what we want them to be rather than what they are."

The temptation to live in a financial fantasy land, investment advisers said, has been intensified by the government's unwillingness to let those caught up in the feverish trading, many of whom were prominent citizens, to really suffer. A trustee committee for those who declared bankruptcy insured that they kept one home and one car, and received about \$3,000 a month in income.

"Being down-and-out here isn't quite what it is back home," said a British analyst.

## EC Extends Loan System Through '86

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers have extended until the end of 1986 the duration of the medium-term financial assistance mechanism under the European Monetary System, diplomats said Monday.

They said the ceiling on the credit made available by member countries would be trimmed to 12.4 billion European Currency Units (\$9 billion) from 14.4 billion ECU, the basket of EC currencies, excluding the Greek drachma.

The reduction would be compensated by an increase of the ceiling on so-called "community borrowings" to 8 billion ECU from 6 billion ECU.

Under the medium-term mechanism, member countries with serious balance of payment difficulties could obtain two- to five-year credits from EC national banks after approval by the group's finance ministers.

Diplomats said the mechanism had been rarely used recently, mainly because of a sharp improvement in the payments position of most EC nations and the stringent economic policy conditions to be met by beneficiaries.

They said the appeal of the "community borrowings" had been much greater as a system to help out countries with trade deficit problems.

The facility, also called "oil mechanism," was set up after the 1974 oil price shock to help governments finance the steep rise in the cost of imports. In May 1983, France obtained a 4-billion ECU loan from the oil mechanism to help finance a trade deficit as the franc was pressured by the dollar.

## Nestlé Chief Awakens 'Somewhat Sleepy Giant'

(Continued from Page 11)

months of this year, against 21.4 percent a year earlier, and Mr. Maucher expects that share to rise to nearly a third with the addition of Carnation, based in Los Angeles.

The company will not assume active management of its new unit until the U.S. Federal Trade Commission formally approves the acquisition. Company officials expect the commission to make some demands, such as a possible divestiture of Carnation's chocolate-drink activities. They say they are prepared to accept a compromise of this sort.

The biggest asset that Nestlé would gain in the Carnation takeover would be market share, says Mr. Maucher, noting that market share is expensive to acquire yet essential for sustained success.

Nestlé has deep pockets to help finance its acquisitions. Even during lean times, the company maintained a comfortable cash cushion. Now, Mr. Maucher said, total reserves are "well above \$2 billion." The company still has not decided how much of its own cash to sink into the Carnation pact. Carl L. Angst, the company's No. 2 executive, said a \$2.5-billion bank bridge loan was available, but that the plan would not be decided upon until the U.S. Trade Commission rules.

Mr. Maucher expects Nestlé to profit not only from Carnation's strong brand names, but also from its different product lines. "They have some important things we don't have, like pet foods," he said.

His strategy abroad has diverse targets. In Japan, where Nestlé chocolates already are a hit, he is trying to teach the Japanese to drink coffee — Nescafé, of course. In Latin America and Africa, he hopes to restore Nestlé's strength

in major markets such as Brazil and Nigeria.

Born in Bavaria, Helmut Maucher grew up on a farm, then was drafted with other adolescents to serve in the Wehrmacht during the final months of World War II. Finishing high school after the war, he joined Nestlé as a trainee in 1948. He took time out to earn a degree at Frankfurt University's business school, then returned to the company in 1953 and quickly made his mark as a problem-solver.

In 1964, Nestlé put him in charge of Findus, its troubled West German frozen food unit. Findus was battling with Unilever's Langnese division to sell frozen foods to conservative West German housekeepers, who rarely owned home freezers and looked on the innovation with suspicion.

Five years later, when Mr. Maucher thought that he was turn-

ing the situation around, Nestlé sold Findus to Unilever. Mr. Maucher quit in frustration and took a job as purchasing officer for a supermarket chain.

But in 1972, Nestlé lured him back to the fold with a new problem to solve. The company had acquired Allgäuer Alpenmilch, a small Bavarian milk-products concern, but personnel problems had soured its performance. "There was friction between the company and Nestlé after the takeover. Lots of bad blood," said an associate, recalling that Mr. Maucher "overcame the barriers."

Three years later, the top job was vacant at Nestlé Germany, the largest European unit, and Mr. Maucher moved up.

As the head of Nestlé's staid West German subsidiary from 1975 to 1980, Mr. Maucher became an expert at winning a larger share of no-growth markets. He raised the West German unit's sales by one-third and maintained strong financial control and aggressive advertising, plus a host of new products developed within or acquired from smaller companies.

His success at turning around troubled ventures drew the attention of board members when they were casting about for a successor to Arthur Freret, who stepped out of day-to-day operations in 1979 to become the Nestlé chairman.

At that time Nestlé's traditional food business was growing ever more complicated in many countries. Bitter competition arose within increasingly saturated markets, while consumer purchasing power was steadily declining. Profits had been on a downward slide for several years, spreading a sense of unease through the huge concern.

Complicating matters, Nestlé was the target of criticism for its marketing of baby formula in de-

veloping countries; critics said the product upset traditional feeding patterns and led to infant health problems.

Tapped by the board in 1980, Mr. Maucher moved to Switzerland as head of the parent's three-member executive committee. One year later, he was named chief executive.

From the time he assumed the top job, Mr. Maucher's goal was to increase Nestlé's productivity by axing unprofitable operations. But that effort also included battling the effects of bigness by unclenching lines of communication. The new chief brought Nestlé executives closer to their markets, speeding decisions in the 50 or so countries where the company operates. The company created the Infant Formula Audit Commission in 1982 to monitor its own compliance with United Nations marketing guidelines for developing nations.

## Sony Chairman Urges Revaluation of the Yen

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan should revalue the yen to raise the price of Japanese products abroad and avoid trade friction with the United States, the chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, said Monday.

Mr. Morita, a member of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new advisory group on trade problems, told a businessmen's meeting that the current situation allows unlimited capital outflow from Japan to the United States but puts artificial restraints on the outflow of industrial goods because of trade friction. Mr. Morita said that a stronger yen would be an immediate blow to exporters of high-value-added goods such as Sony products, but would be in the national interest in the long term.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain			Canada			Malayan Brew.		
Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	218.4	172.3	Revenue	1.41	1.35	Revenue	502.57	460.52
Profit	21.4	17.3	Profit	0.14	0.13	Profit	53.1	27.8
Per Share	0.44	0.34	Per Share	0.03	0.02	Per Share	0.53	0.28

BOC Group			Japan			Firststone Tire		
Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	2,105	1,718	Revenue	1,045	1,045	Revenue	1,045	1,045
Profit	127.4	95.8	Profit	21.9	21.9	Profit	21.9	21.9
Per Share	0.264	0.145	Per Share	0.28	0.28	Per Share	0.28	0.28

Gt. Universal St.			Hitachi			Mitsubishi		
Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,045	951.3	Revenue	5.5 T	5.5 T	Revenue	43.0	43.0
Profit	127.4	95.8	Profit	21.9	21.9	Profit	21.9	21.9
Per Share	0.264	0.145	Per Share	0.28	0.28	Per Share	0.28	0.28

Hanson Trust			Singapore			Fraser & Neave		
Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983	Year	1984	1983
Revenue	1,045	951.3	Revenue	11.44	12.38	Revenue	71.7	71.7
Profit	127.4	95.8	Profit	11.44	12.38	Profit	71.7	71.7
Per Share	0.264	0.145	Per Share	0.28	0.28	Per Share	0.28	0.28

## Floating Rate Notes

Dec. 10

Dollar			Issuer/Min. amt./Maturity			Current Yield	Old Yield
Bank of America	100K/12/15	12.12	Bank of America	100K/12/15	12.12	12.12	12.12
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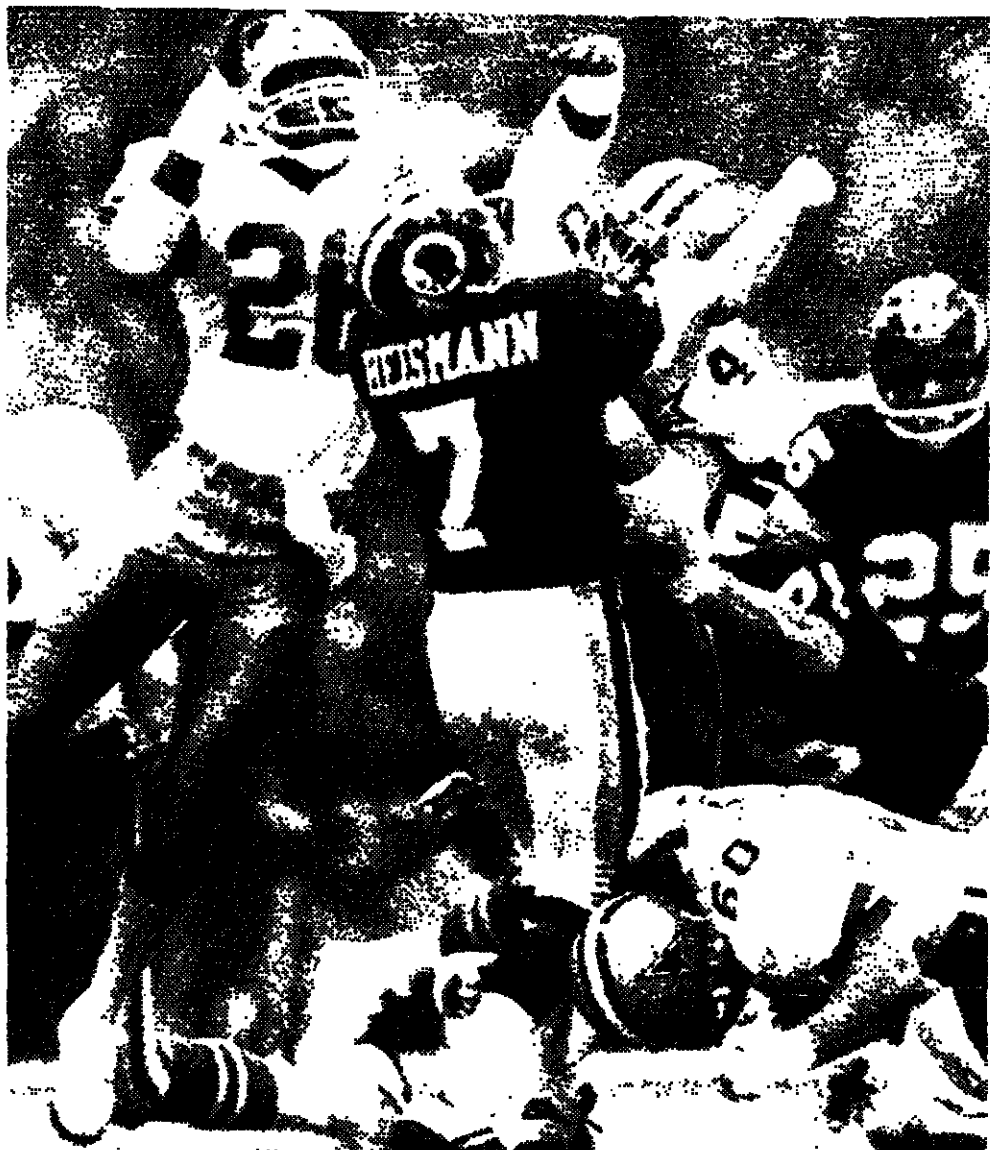






## SPORTS

## Redskins Nip Cowboys, 30-28, Take Division Lead



Redskin Quarterback Joe Theismann, sacked eight times: 'It was like a heavyweight fight.'

IRVING, Texas — Running back John Riggins, hospitalized with a bad back six days ago, bulled one yard for a fourth-quarter touchdown Sunday, giving Washington a 30-28 victory over Dallas and the lead in the National Conference Eastern Division.

The 10-5 Redskins will host St. Louis (9-6) Sunday with the championship on the line. The Cowboys, 9-6 and still alive for a wildcard berth in the National Football League playoffs, finish the regular season Monday night in Miami.

Riggins, who had run only three plays in Washington's last three games, rushed for 111 yards.

Washington trailed at halftime 21-6, but rallied on a 17-point third-period explosion. After Darrell Green picked off a Danny White pass and returned it 32 yards for a touchdown, a fumbled kickoff return by the Cowboys' Chuck McSwain set up a 22-yard scoring pass from Joe Theismann to Calvin Muhammad. Then Tim Newsome's fumble at the Dallas 23 allowed Mark Moseley to kick a field goal that gave the Redskins a 23-21 lead.

But quarterback White soon gave the defending NFC East champions another scare — on a perfectly timed 43-yard TD pass to Tony Hill early in the fourth quarter. White had hit Hill with a 26-yarder, on a 3d-and-20 situation, to keep the 83-yard scoring drive alive.

But Washington then rolled 55 yards, including Art Monk's 18-yard reverse, which set up Riggins' deciding touchdown with 6:34 to play.

The Cowboys fired their last shot on a 4th and 11 from their own 28. Ron Springs was open over the middle but slipped, and White's pass fell harmlessly with 1:17 to play.

Theismann was sacked eight times for 57 yards in losses, but completed 17 of 31 passes for 203 yards. "It was like a heavyweight fight," said the winning quarterback. "It was

two teams going head-to-head, blitz-to-blitz. That's the way it should be. You still have to beat the Cowboys to win the division."

White, who was sacked five times, hit 22 of 42 passes for 327 yards and four touchdowns.

It was the first time the Redskins had ever swept the Cowboys in their annual two-game series.

**Rams 27, Oilers 16**

In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson broke O.J. Simpson's NFL single-season rushing record, running for 215 yards and

scoring twice as the Los Angeles Rams downed Houston, 27-16.

The second-year pro out of Southern Methodist went into the game needing 211 yards to match Simpson's 11-year-old mark of 2,003. He surpassed it on a nine-yard gain late in the fourth quarter. Dickerson, who set the NFL rookie rushing record last year by gaining 1,808 yards, left the game after his record-setting carry, which gave him 2,007 yards on the season.

The victory sent the 10-5 Rams into Friday night's season finale against San Francisco with a solid chance at an NFC wildcard playoff berth.

Speedster Dickerson, 6-foot-3 and 218 pounds (190 meters, 98.8 kilograms), wrote Simpson's record in the season's 15th game. Simpson had established the standard in a 14-game season. Dickerson has carried 332 times this year, while Simpson carried 332 times when he set the record with Buffalo in 1973.

Dickerson scored on a six-yard run with 5:49 remaining as the Rams finally shook off the pesky Oilers, who fell to 3-12. His other TD run was a seven-yard burst that staked Los Angeles to a 14-3 advantage 10:32 into the game. That run produced another record: It was the 12th game this year in which Dickerson has rushed for at least 100 yards,

bettering the 11 hundred-yard-plus games in a season registered by Simpson and Earl Campbell.

**Broncos 16, Chargers 13**

In Denver, Rich Karlis kicked three field goals, including a 23-yarder with 3:08 left, as the Broncos snatched a two-game losing streak with a 16-13 victory over San Diego.

The victory raised Denver's record to 13-3, pulling the Broncos into a first-place tie with Seattle in the American Conference West. The teams will meet in the regular-season finale Saturday in Seattle with the division title at stake.

**Chiefs 34, Seahawks 7**

In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Kenney passed for 312 yards as the Chiefs swamped Seattle, 34-7, upsetting a playoff-bound team for the second straight week. Kansas City avenged last month's 45-0 humiliation, when the Seahawks set an NFL record by returning four interceptions for touchdowns; the Chiefs picked off six passes Sunday in snapping an eight-game Seahawks winning streak.

A week earlier, Kansas City had downed Denver, 16-13. The 7-8 Chiefs are out of the playoffs for the 13th straight year.

**Bengals 24, Saints 21**

In New Orleans, Ken Anderson, seeing his first action in a month, threw for 191 yards and two touchdowns to keep Cincinnati's playoff hopes alive with a 24-21 decision over the Saints. Anderson, out three weeks with an injured shoulder, entered the game early in the second quarter with the Bengals nursing a 3-0 lead on Jim Breesch's 35-yard field goal.

**Eagles 27, Patriots 17**

In Philadelphia, the Eagles — who had scored three rushing touchdowns all season — picked up on two short sweeps by quarterback Joe Pasarek and a 10-yard dash by

Wilbert Montgomery in a 27-17 victory over New England that eliminated the Patriots from playoff contention.

**Cardinals 31, Giants 21**

In St. Louis, Neil Lomax threw three touchdown passes and Otis Anderson ran 12 yards in the fourth quarter for the tie-breaking score as the Cardinals beat the New York Giants, 31-21, to remain in playoff contention. Lomax completed 13 of 33 passes for 300 yards on the day.

**Dolphins 35, Colts 17**

In Indianapolis, Miami roared back from a 10-point halftime deficit on the strength of four second-half TD passes by quarterback Dan Marino to rout the Colts, 35-17. Marino finished the game with 404 yards passing.

**Bucs 23, Falcons 6**

In Tampa, Florida, James Wilder became the seventh man in NFL history to amass more than 2,000 total yards in a season, rushing for 125 yards and one touchdown to lead Tampa Bay to a 23-6 victory over Atlanta. Wilder has 2,066 yards this season — 1,441 rushing and 625 on pass receptions. He will take aim at O.J. Simpson's all-time record of 2,243 yards in the Buccaneers' season finale Sunday against the New York Jets.

**Packers 20, Bears 14**

In Chicago, third-string quarterback Rich Campbell's 43-yard scoring pass to Phil Rips with 34 seconds remaining lifted Green Bay to a 20-14 victory over the Bears, all but killing Chicago's hopes of a home-field playoff advantage. Campbell, filling in for Randy Wright (injured in the first half), directed the game-winning 71-yard drive in 6 plays. The NFC Central champion Bears dropped to 9-6.

**Steelers 23, Browns 20**

In Pittsburgh, Gary Anderson kicked a 34-yard field goal with five seconds left to give the Steelers a 23-20 verdict over Cleveland and maintain Pittsburgh's one-game lead in the AFC Central Division. The Browns have not won in Pittsburgh since 1949.

## Zürbriggen Wins His First Cup Slalom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SESTRIERE, Italy — Defending World Cup champion Pirmin Zürbriggen moved to the top of this season's overall standings here Monday with his first-ever cup slalom victory.

The 21-year-old Zürbriggen, starting first on the decisive afternoon run down the Kandahar Course, set the best time (46.35 seconds) on the 53-gate second heat to clock an aggregate 1:36.02 after negotiating the 60 gates of the first run in 49.67. The course dropped 180 meters (590.5 feet).

Italians, whose fine team form was highlighted by Robert Erbacher's victory in a giant slalom Saturday in Puy-St. Vincent, France, won second, third and fourth places.

Veteran Paolo de Chiesa, 28, who placed third here in the first slalom of the World Cup season, was second in 1:36.85. He was trailed by teammate Ivano Edlini, a whisker back in 1:36.94, and fourth-place Oswald Totsch in 1:37.04.

"I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw my second-run time," said Zürbriggen after his first slalom triumph in five cup seasons. "I still can't believe I won a slalom — especially after my poor first run, I certainly boosted my efficiency in

slalom through summer training, but I didn't expect to finish first."

Zürbriggen leads the standings with 64 points. Second is Erbacher, who has 50 after finishing eighth Monday, with slalom cup-holder

**WORLD CUP SKIING**

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg third with 45. Girardelli won the first slalom of the season on the same course here.

The two biggest names in the slalom from last season — Ingemar Stenmark and the Austrian-born Girardelli — both failed to finish Monday's race, which was held on a warm, sunny day.

Stenmark, three times a World Cup champion, had a poor first run, and fell victim to mistakes on the second. Only 14th after the first heat, Stenmark skidded out at an icy gate in the upper part of the second and failed to complete his third straight cup race. "I was too slow and timid in the first and I risked too much in the second," said the Swede.

Girardelli, 21, who also went out of Saturday's giant slalom in France, caught a rock on a steep section of the first run; the mishap separated one of the edges of his skis.

De Chiesa's placing was his

fourth second-place finish in 11 seasons. He has never won a cup race. "I'm happy just the same," he said. "To get on any part of the podium is a satisfaction. When I saw what happened to Stenmark and Girardelli, I thought about a win, but that's how things go."

"Three Italians in the first four still isn't bad at all."

The victory was Zürbriggen's 10th in five years of World Cup racing; his previous best slalom showing had been a fourth place in Courmayeur in 1983. The giant slalom specialist seemed well at home on the course, calling the layout "more of a giant slalom than a regular slalom."

"Really, all races are the same," Zürbriggen said. "You just need to win them."

The men are to race a giant slalom here Tuesday.

**Women's Races Rescheduled**

The International Ski Federation on Monday announced another revamped schedule for women's World Cup races this month. United Press International reported from Davos, Switzerland.

The revised schedule: Dec. 14-15, giant slalom and slalom at Madonna di Campiglio, Italy; Dec. 18, downhill at Santa Caterina, Italy; Dec. 21-22, downhill and giant slalom at Altenmarkt, Austria.



Pirmin Zürbriggen ... An unexpected victory.

## Capitals Stay Hot With 4-0 Triumph Over Wings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LANDOVER, Maryland — The Washington Capitals have finally caught the New York Islanders and have the Philadelphia Flyers in their sights.

With a 4-0 National Hockey League shutout of Detroit here Sunday night — their seventh victory in eight games — the Capitals moved into a tie with the Islanders in the Patrick Division. Both teams have 31 points, eight fewer than the Flyers.

Elsewhere, it was Winnipeg 4, Minnesota 2 and Chicago 7, Toronto 2; Quebec tied Buffalo, 4-4.

Washington had been experiencing trouble scoring goals with a

goal. In that game, he stopped 32 of the 33 shots he faced.

The Red Wings played an even game against Mason, firing eight shots at him in each period.

Pat Riggie in the Capitals' No. 1 goal, but so far this year he has a not-so-sharp goals-against average of 3.43.

Mason's two fine performances have raised the rookie's record to 2-1-1 with a goals-against average of 2.10.

"I hope I'm the one that stays," Mason said, "because I'm beginning to feel at home here. But I know it's important for me to get experience. I won't get to see much

action the way Pat is playing anyway."

"I've been getting plenty of work at practice, though. As a rookie, I'm the one who has to stay around when guys need shooting practice. Facing our guys makes it easy when you get into a game." (AP, LAT)

## Clippers Overreach Spurs, 126-123

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LOS ANGELES — When the Los Angeles Clippers began succeeding beyond their means, San Antonio Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons figured Sunday's might be a long evening.

"When Junior Bridgeman goes up between four of my guys and

pulls down an offensive rebound, you're in trouble," he said, "because he doesn't have the body to do those things." After watching the 6-foot-5 forward do just that, Fitzsimmons then witnessed the

Clippers walk away with a 126-123 National Basketball Association victory over the Spurs.

Elsewhere it was Philadelphia 110, New York 94; Boston 128, Atlanta 127; Utah 123, Kansas City 120, and Seattle 96, Houston 90.

What Fitzsimmons is still looking for is a sense of defense. "We scored 123 points and that's enough to win the game. That's been the story all year long — especially on the road," he said.

The Spurs suffered their eighth road loss in nine outings this season to a team they destroyed, 142-110, a week ago.

The Clippers got off quickly, opening a 37-30 lead after one quarter and a 70-58 halftime advantage.

The fast start forced Fitzsimmons to limit the playing time of the Spurs' high-scoring George Gervin. Averaging 21.6 points per game before, Gervin played only 21 minutes and scored 6 points Sunday.

Of his limited playing time, Gervin said, "I'm quite sure Cotton had his reason. I'm sure the coach was working with the combinations he thought would do the job." Mike Mitchell led San Antonio with 25 points (13 in the fourth quarter) while Artis Gilmore added 23.

The Clippers were paced by guards Norm Nixon and Derek Smith with 26 and 24 points, respectively. Bridgeman, filling in for the injured Marques Johnson, chipped in 16 points for Los Angeles, which has won three of its last four games.

"We put a good game together," said Nixon, who also had eight assists and seven rebounds. "We played a great game and got the boards." (AP, UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

## Hockey

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference	Pacific Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	17	4	5	39	114	44	41
N.Y. Islanders	15	10	3	31	120	111	106
Washington	10	9	5	24	108	106	116
N.Y. Rangers	9	14	3	21	94	110	119
Pittsburgh	9	14	3	21	94	119	119
New Jersey	7	15	3	17	78	106	114

## Atlantic Division

Quebec	11	11	4	30	105	U
Boston	11	13	3	25	93	86
Buffalo	10	11	4	26	96	92
Hartford	10	13	3	23	86	114

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Chicago	12	12	3	29	118	105
St. Louis	12	10	3	27	100	93
Minnesota	8	13	6	22	95	113
Detroit	9	15	3	21	102	125
Toronto	4	19	5	13	85	135

Smythe Division						
Montreal	17	4	4	39	111	85
Quebec	13	11	4	30	105	U
Boston	11	13	3	25	93	86
Buffalo	10	11	4	26	96	92
Hartford	10	13	3	23	86	114

## Campbell Conference

Los Angeles	12	10	5	29	122	106
Vancouver	5	21	2	12	86	165

**SUNDAY'S RESULTS**

Quebec	1	2	1	8-4
Buffalo	1	1	2	8-4

McKegney (12), P. Stastny (12), R. Moller (2), Morris (3); Davis (11), Cyr (5), Ramsay (6), Peterson (6). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Barrasso) 7-10-1-1-29; Buffalo (on Bouchard) 4-14-8-0-24.

Minnesota	1	1	0-2
Winnipeg	2	1	1-1

## SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Winnipeg (an Mervyn) 19-14-7-38.					
Detroit	6	8	6-0		
Washington	2	2	0-4		
Carpenier (21), Stevens (3), Jarvis (3), Murray (5). Shots on goal: Detroit (an Mason) 6-8-2-24; Washington (an Stefan) 12-11-11-34.					
Toronto	1	0	1-2		
Chicago	3	2	2-7		
Savard 3 (15), Sutter (12), D. Wilson 2 (8), Secord (7), Fvcer (14), Salming (3). Shots on					

## Football

## NFL Standings

American Conference	East	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
A. Miami	13	2	0	0	26	485	247
New England	8	7	0	0	16	333	346
N.Y. Jets	9	5	0	0	18	467	211
Indianapolis	4	11	0	0	8	242	229
Buffalo	2	13	0	0	4	133	229

## National Conference

8. Robert Erlacher, Italy, 1:37.68.	drk
10. Peter Papanicolas, Bulgaria, 1:37.80.	Alk
<b>MEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS</b>	
1. Zurbriggen, 64	Blk
2. Erlacher, 50	Ons
3. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 45	Etc
4. De Chiesa, 35	
5. Martin Hangl, Switzerland, 31	
6. Richard Pramotton, Italy, 29	
7. Totsch, 26	
8. Julea and Fontana, 24	

## Transition

## Baseball

National League	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	18	2	.900	0
Philadelphia	16	4	.800	2
Washington	14	7	.667	4
New York	8	12	.400	10
New York	8	15	.375	11

## American League

# Tennis

**NEW SOUTH WALES OPEN**  
(In Sydney)  
**MEN'S SINGLES**  
First Round

Torn Gullikson, U.S., def. Rodney Harmon, U.S., 6-7, 6-4, 7-6; Wally Masur, Australia, def. Simon Youl, Australia, 6-3, 6-2; Damir Kara-

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Indianapolis	4	11	0	0	8	242	229
Buffalo	2	13	0	0	4	133	229

## National Conference

tion	4	11	0	287	223	27
tion	3	12	0	290	226	410
West						
ttle	12	3	0	300	404	251
nver	12	3	0	300	322	227
L, Raiders	10	4	0	314	337	262
as City	7	8	0	467	272	303
Deno	7	8	0	467	373	371
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
ington	18	5	0	467	397	283
Glants	9	6	0	400	296	291

## Transition

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Pittsburgh	18	2	.900	0
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## American League

burgh 23, Cleveland 20	
il 25, Indianapolis 17	
elphia 27, New England 17	
n Bev 28, Chicago 14	
City 34, Seattle 7	
er 14, San Diego 13	
Rams 27, Houston 16	
ington 38, Dallas 28	
Monday's Game	
Raiders at Detroit	



